

Money

I have made some of the greatest through applied by Farmers, Clergymen, etc., in the West, but very few paid them through the \$25,000 in cash, and in 10 months there \$330,000.00

\$220.00.

is HISTORY. Reads a fairy tale but it is a real one. They helped earn the riches, and that over again. \$1,000. I earned \$25,000 in cash in 10 months. Every stockholder got their share. You must be doing business. You must be in the right kind of business. I learned the great secret of the right kind of business. I learned how to make money fast in an easy, profitable business from which millions made every year. I have a new business of the same kind. My field is the world. I have an extended division. Stockholders are interested and dividends must be paid in the U. S. Sandwich Islands, etc. The share is \$1 or \$100. It will be safe. This is no get-rich-quick scheme. You will be on the square. Business record ask you in your You shall have all the Bankers, Business, etc. I will send a

Pockets."

Don't be "A Broker" at your head long statement in this column. Don't let this money go to a St. Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO.

poration of currently

to throw money away to be an actual fact. of Colorado joined company with a of the first acts of the purchase of that Rocky Mountain Magazine World-wide. By considered worth \$1 per of scenery, stories of great riches are obtained shares in the latter sharing in the 10 per cent. and will

ash with the object of To accomplish their aim each month for a 2, 3 years for twenty cents, postage stamps no time to waste, so Money promptly to. Mention Green's subscriptions to the er, Colorado.

7000 WINNER Free Trial. Nothing good. No value. We are giving away. 1941

HRAPE

The C. A.

d at Green's It is a vine fruit than w of. The berry. This new anywhere. Fall is vines. Ad- Rochester,

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"GARDEN and FARM" Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.



Twenty-fifth Year.—No. 6.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1905.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

An alcohol rub at bedtime will go far toward breaking up insomnia. Let the rubber begin with the forehead and temples of the sleepless one, paying particular attention to the spine and back of the neck. Rub the alcohol gently, but firmly, into the body, working gradually down to the feet, and probably the patient will fall asleep before the rubbing is completed. One night of or even week of rubbing would not be likely to bring back permanent habits of sound, healthy slumber, but each night there is a gain toward the normal equilibrium of the nerves, and a month of alcohol rubs should put one in a position to do without external helps of any kind.

Referring to a paragraph which recently appeared in "Health and Beauty," to the effect that a dry rub was a fair substitute for a cold sponge in the morning, a correspondent writes: "By 'dry rub' you may mean what I mean, but I rarely find any one who has thought of any mean between a bath (cold or tepid) and dry towel friction. You may be safe in recommending a person who could not take a cold plunge of a morning to rub himself all over and hard with a sponge almost wrung out, and then use towel friction, preferably with a rough towel. The only difference between this and a bath is the absence of shock arising from sudden immersion. Promulgation of this way may benefit thousands who cannot take a cold bath, and consider 'dry rub' equivalent to 'dry towel' and useless."

According to "The Healthful Home," the Scotch are the greatest dyspeptics on earth, largely owing to their use of half-cooked oatmeal and soft bread. Next to the Scotch are the Americans, and no single thing has contributed more to American dyspepsia than half-cooked oatmeal mush for breakfast.

In rural France, where dyspepsia is practically unknown, hard bread and vegetables, with a very moderate amount of meat, comprise the chief items of the bill of fare. Take the center out of a hot biscuit and roll it a minute in your hand, and it soon becomes a solid mass of dough, a "lead" pill. That is the thing your stomach wrestles with when it attempts to digest hot bread or biscuit.

A good deal of the cold bread is just about as bad. Such food may be nutritious for the chap in the circus who relishes ground glass and eats swords and ten-penny nails, but it shortens the lives of ordinary people.

Cure for Bad Breath.—This remedy is a sure cure for bad breath if it is caused by decayed teeth, or canker in the mouth or throat.

Buy 5c. worth of crude permanganate of potash of your druggist. Dissolve it in a quart bottle of warm water, cork it tight and you have enough for a year. Whenever you suspect that your breath is bad, pour into a glass half full of water enough from the bottle to make the water in the glass wine red (a little stronger or weaker is of no importance) and wash the mouth and teeth and gargle the throat with this, in one minute the breath will be pure.



View of the Genesee River at Seneca Park, Rochester, N. Y.

It is the best thing known to cure sore lips, canker, decayed teeth, etc. Do not swallow the mixture, for while not a real poison, it is poisonous if swallowed in quantities. A little is not dangerous.

Put it strong on bites, scratches, bee-stings, etc. The mixture stains the skin brown, if too strong, but the stain soon fades off in the light, or will wash away with soap. You can use it as a mouth wash several times a day, until the bad breath is cured.

The fear of death, we are assured, is waning. Those who have witnessed the "death agony" in many and varied forms tell us that it is not so terrible after all, and even that dying is not at all painful. C. W. Saleeby, an English writer, points out that in all but very exceptional cases, such as accident, the immediate cause of death is the poisoning of the nervous centers by carbonic acid. This gas accumulates in the blood through the failure of arrangements for its removal, and it has its usual anaesthetic effect. Normal death is a painless occurrence, usually preceded by gradual loss of consciousness. The accumulation of this gas often induces muscular contractions or spasms, which are preceded by loss of consciousness, but which may have suggested that the patient was in "agony." The pain is not merely trifling, it is non-existent. There are exceptions, as in the agonizing death by strychnine poisoning, in which the mind is clear to the last; but even in accidents, as from bullet or bomb, numerous experiments and observations in thousands of cases have conclusively proven that consciousness must have been lost before pain could have been felt.

If people ate more fruit they would take less medicine and have much better health, says Indiana Farmer. There is an old saying that fruit is gold in the morning and lead at night. As a matter of fact it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach, and not as a dessert, when the appetite is satisfied, and digestion is already sufficiently taxed. Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect. Instead of eating a plate of ham or of eggs and bacon for breakfast more people would do far better if they took some grapes, pears, or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had, and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc. If only fruit of some sort formed an important item in their breakfasts women would generally feel brighter and stronger and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present.

Measles—Generally very little treatment is necessary. Little or no food should be given during the acute stage. The patient should drink large quantities of water and should be given a cologne flushing at least once every day. If the eruption is slow to appear or if it is repelled after once appearing give a warm blanket pack. Temperature may be controlled by tepid sponging of the body.

We are highly pleased with the "Fruit Grower" as a farm journal and would hardly be able to get along without it. Very truly yours, G. W. McBurney, Oklahoma.

Some of Nature's Remedies.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspepsia.

Lettuce for those suffering from insomnia.

Water-cress is a remedy for scurvy. Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetics. Peanuts are made into wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish simply baked, or are prepared and served as salted almonds.

Spinach is useful for those with gravel.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Carrots for sufferers from asthma.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution and to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

Eggs contains a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Beaten up raw with sugar they are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice the beaten white of egg is used to relieve hoarseness.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleansing, healing and nourishing.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies, oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

The onion, belonging to the same family as the garlic and the leek, is classed among the vegetables of value as a blood purifier; it stimulates the secretions, and, like celery, is useful for nervousness. The strong taste and smell of onions is due to a volatile oil rich in sulphur.

Celery contains an aromatic oil, sugar, mucilage, starch and manna sugar. The daily moderate use of celery is said to remove nervousness and even palpitation of the heart. For rheumatism and kidney troubles it is considered excellent. Those having weak digestion should eat celery cooked, as the fibre of celery makes it difficult of digestion.

Cabbage, if properly cooked, is a valuable vegetable, possessing market antiscorbutic virtue, says Mrs. H. M. Dunlap. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, considered cabbage one of the most valuable of remedies. Erasistratus deemed it a valuable remedy against paralysis. Cato in his writings claimed it to be a panacea for all disease, and believed its use made it possible for the Romans to do without the use of physicians for 600 years, they having expelled them from their country for that length of time.

Scene:—A cottage on Loch Awe side. Lady Tourist (to the cottager's wife)—And are these three nice little boys all your own, Mrs. MacFarlane.

Mrs. MacFarlane—Yiss, mem; but him in the middle's a lassie.—London Tit-Bits.

Whooping Cough.—The duration of whooping cough is lessened by a German doctor from 35 to 18 days by the use of a solution of fluorocform in water.

Farm Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Mrs. J. H. W.

The farmer is truly a jolly good man,
Find a happier life for man if you can;
His cellar is always filled to the brim
With the precious fruits he has gathered in.

His work is only from sun to sun,
And at night his labor is always done;
He is early to bed and early to rise,
Which makes him so strong, so healthy
and wise.

He has no fear of burglars with knife,
At midnight, saying "Your money or life!"
Oh, no; such things are in city rife,
But they never trouble the farmer or wife.

His children, too, are rosy and bright,
They are not allowed to sit up late at night,
But are tucked in their beds, so cozy and
warm,
I envy the children brought up on a farm.

Can you wonder that happiness reigns on
the farm,
With everything plenty, no cause for alarm?
Young man, are you anxious to settle for
life?
Just buy you a farm when you marry a
wife.

Plant Lice.

Some Life History Notes.—Plant-lice increase with wonderful rapidity, for a single mother louse often gives birth to 100 young, which are born alive, and each one in a week or ten days may get its development and attain to motherhood, says Geneva Bulletin. Thus the few lice which usually escape the most thorough remedial treatment are often capable of re-stocking the plant in a few days, so that it is usually necessary to make repeated applications at frequent intervals. Some kinds of plant-lice live on one plant during the winter and early spring, and then migrate to and live on another very difficult plant during the summer. One of the apple plant-lice does this.

Remedial Measure for Plant-lice.—The standard insecticides used in fighting plant-lice and other sucking insects are kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap and tobacco decoctions. Western New York orchardists can get good whale oil soap direct from a nearby manufacturer, W. H. Owen, Catawba Island, Ohio, for 3 cents per pound in 400-pound barrel lots. For apple plant-lice, it should be dissolved at the rate of 1 pound in 5 or 6 gallons of water. One nurseryman reports that he finds a sulphur-tobacco soap made by the Larkin Soap Company of Buffalo very effective. Tobacco stems, to be found in cigar factories, can be steeped or soaked in water (about 1 pound of tobacco in 2 gallons of water) and an effective decoction thus made. Kerosene emulsion should be made by the usual formula of 1-2 pound soap, 1 gallon of boiling water and 2 gallons of kerosene and then diluted with about 7 parts of water. Be sure to get a good emulsion by churning or pumping the dissolved soap and kerosene together for several minutes. Doubtless a 10 per cent. kerosene emulsion made through a kerosene water pump would also kill the lice.

The effectiveness of any of the above sprays will depend entirely upon the thoroughness of application. Remember that each louse must be hit with the spray. Nurserymen often bend over the infested branches and dip them into a pail or pan of the mixture, and this would be the most effective method of treating a recently-set orchard. One should begin the fight against these lice early in the season. Spray the opening leaves in the spring and kill the stem-mothers, thus stopping the development of future summer generations of the lice.

The Growth of Farming.—There is another side to the story about country boys rushing to the city and leaving the farms depopulated. That there must also be a rush the other way is indicated by reports sent out from the Department of Agriculture and the Census Bureau. According to these figures, since 1870 the number of farms in the United States has increased from 2,001,293 to 5,733,000, the value of farm products has swelled from \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,764,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in farming has grown from 5,888,987 to 10,483,000. The last named increase derives special significance from the fact that labor-saving machinery has reduced the number of hands required to do a given amount of work. Agriculture is the greatest of all wealth-producing industries, and there is no danger that it will cease to command the best efforts of a large proportion of our population. Farmers are the most independent men on earth, and if some of them desert their fields others take their places, to the advantage of themselves and the general welfare.

Our Mistake.—A vegetarian, speaking at a gathering in England, claimed that drunkenness was the result of a meat diet. And here we have been blaming it on something else.



Deep or Shallow Plowing.—Depth of plowing received considerable attention during the discussion. Different conditions and different soils alter cases, says "Wisconsin Agriculturist." Superintendent McKerrow stated that for the average farm crop it would be better to have six acres with the top four inches of the soil well filled with fertility and in good tilth than four acres with a similar condition six inches deep. Decomposition goes on near the surface faster than lower down. From 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit bacteria work best. The crop makes a difference. For garden and root crops the soil should be worked deeper and richer than for corn and grain. Mr. Hill exhibited a clover root grown in Clark county that was 52 inches long. It is not best, in some soils to plow much deeper than the ground is rich. If a lot of unweathered soil is turned up a poorer crop will result. The seed bed should be lowered gradually. Clover in a rotation does the work of a sub-soller very well.

Four inches is not too deep to turn manure down. It is better to have manure well mixed with the soil than to have it at the bottom of furrow only. Mr. Utter said one thing we plow for it to conserve moisture, and the deeper the seed bed the more moisture we can save. Clover prepares the soil for conserving moisture. Clover sod ground is warmer because porous and well filled with humus. Well drained soil is warmer than the opposite.

City vs. Country.—The great mass of the inhabitants of the city are merely making a livelihood, says Farm and Fireside. Their salaries are made to meet their daily needs—but little, if any, more. For every man who has money invested in a business of his own there are a score working for or under him. The one is the representative of the city man. The successful farmer does not represent the farmer class in the public mind. Speak of the city man and we picture a fine house with all modern luxuries and improvements, social privileges, operas, travels, pleasure resorts, etc. Speak of a farmer and we have quite another idea. We see a man roughly clad, of uncouth dress and manners, tolling from early morning until night. We see him living on coarse fare, seeing little of life but work, and knowing little else in life but the continued grind of ceaseless labor—a veritable "man with the hoe." How wide of the mark is this of the representative farmer? As wide as our other picture is of the representative city man.

An enterprising and well-to-do farmer, while talking with a number of institute workers, made the following remark: "With all respect for the work you are doing, I would suggest that instead of devoting all your time to telling us how to make our farms produce more, you spend a part of it in helping us to obtain better prices for what we already grow." The scheme seems to be to get the farmer to produce as much as he can at a minimum profit that will keep him in business, in order that the masses of the cities and towns may be fed as cheaply as possible.

The total area used for farming purposes in the United States is 841,000,000 acres—an area larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and the Transvaal. There are 10,433,000 persons engaged in the agricultural pursuits, while all other industries employ but 18,845,000. One-third of the people is therefore devoted to farming.

Tattooing is now done with a needle driven by electricity.

The angler's art is but a pretext, or, rather, the incentive to a ramble and not the sole object of the fisherman, unless, alas! he belongs to that too common variety, the man whose sole object is his catch. Such a man fishes with a worm, hides his fingerlings in the depth of his basket and photographs his catch as a witness of his crimes. He is not a fisherman, but a butcher. A yellow primrose on the river's bank is to him a primrose and nothing more.

The true fisherman loves to catch fish, to match his wits against the wary trout, but as he wanders from pool to pool the songs of the birds greet him restfully; every turn in the stream reveals a nook in which strange wild flowers nestle. The gentle excitement of angling prevents the scene from becoming monotonous. The element of

chance, the uncertainty of the catch add the drop of tobacco sauce which gives zest to the day.

And the noontide meal by the brink of the stream! When did a meal have a more delightful flavor? Delmonico never served a trout like unto those we have eaten by the banks of a mountain brook with the clear blue sky above, the waving forest round about and the murmuring stream at our feet. The hour of contemplation comes afterward with the pipe of peace in our hand instead of the relinquished rod. How far off the city seems! Are there such things as corporations, trusts, stocks, bonds; electric lights that amaze the sight, harsh warnings of trolley gongs, the rumble and grind of the wheels and the breaks on the elevated road which affrighted the ear? The harshest note that breaks the stillness here is the boom of the bittens in the distant marsh.

Home to camp the fisherman goes, taking a cast in this silent pool in which the trout rose in the forenoon to his cast but missed the fly, or in that dark hole deep under the bank in which a vigilant eye may detect the brown sides of a trout with lazily waving fins and tail—an old campaigner not easily caught.—World's Work.

A Suggestion for Plum Growers.—Joseph C. Steele, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower at Camden, Ohio, writes us that he has made a specialty of plum growing and has been successful. Plum growing with him has been profitable, there having been a good demand for the fruit fresh picked. During the season of 1904, when he had 1,500 bushels of plums which nobody wanted to buy, since the crop was so great in his locality and seemingly elsewhere. Not wishing to lose his plums he hired women to can his plums, putting them up in one-quart glass cans. The fruit was cooked in the cans in a boiler on the kitchen stove. He believes that these superior home-canned plums will bring paying prices.

Here is a suggestion for fruit growers everywhere. There is much prejudice against canned fruit put up in tin cans as usually prepared at canning factories, therefore home-canned fruit put up in nice clean looking glass bottles, labeled "Home-Made Product," surely must meet with a ready sale at higher prices than ordinary canned fruit. Much home-canned fruit is lost by using old rubber under the covers. It pays to use new rubbers and never to use the old ones. The wife of our editor has found that sweet plums make a better canned sauce than sour plums, and do not require nearly so much sugar. If our readers conclude to can fruit for the market we advise them to begin moderately the first year or two in order that they may gain experience.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Generally speaking the prospects for fruit are good in Western New York at this date, June 1st. The orchards of apple, peach, pear, plum and quince are in bloom on all sides. Occasionally orchards of Baldwin apple do not promise a full crop. Strawberries are very promising. Raspberry bushes were in many cases broken down with the heavy fall of snow last winter, therefore raspberries will not be a full crop. The trolley car lines running from Rochester into Sodus, Wayne Co., are advertising excursions. The managers claim that the blossoming apple orchards which line the road on both sides all the way from Rochester is a sight worth seeing. I do not doubt this statement. Fruit trees in blossom are beautiful objects. I have in my front yard two magnolia trees which have been full of blossoms. Near by is a Sweet Bough apple tree, which was in blossom at the same time. I have to confess that the apple tree is nearly as attractive as the magnollas, and that the magnolia trees bear no fruit whereas the apple tree is laden with barrels of fine fruit each season.

THINGS WRONGLY NAMED.

Titmouse is a bird.
Catgut is a sheepgut.
Sealing-wax has no wax.
Blinds worms have eyes and can see.
Rice paper is not made of rice or the rice plant.

Kid gloves are not made of kid.
German silver is not silver, nor of German manufacture, it having been made in China for centuries.—Chicago Post.

Workin' on the Road.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
A. M. Johnson.

As I sit here a musin'
In mem'ry I see
A picture that's always
Amusin' to me.
It's a pictur' of "nabors"
And friends I once "knowed"
A workin' their poll taxes
Out on the road.

Yes, there they are sittin'
On top of the fence,
For the weather's so muggy
That people of sense
"Ain't" diggin and grubbin'
Out stumps which have "growed"
Just where they was wantin'
To work on the road.

Hints for Farmer's Wives.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Mrs. H.

The reason so many women are discontented on the farm is that they accept their life as one of drudgery, underestimating the value of their accomplishments and rarely living up to their possibilities. A woman who is at the head of a well-kept home is maintaining a most complex institution, and this is especially true of the farmer's wife. Often without near neighbors and far from social circles she must love her work, have congenial surroundings, and unfailing resources within her own nature, not to feel at times discouraged and dissatisfied. Too many women try to do their work with poor implements and few conveniences. We read a great deal about how farmers should build houses with all the modern improvements, but nine-tenths of them never get a chance to build. They cannot afford to tear down old substantial structures that have stood the winds and storms of scores of years and are still sound and comfortable. In many of them, especially in the kitchen, there is a lack of closets and cupboards which can often be remedied at small expense. Many kitchens are of sufficient size to permit a row of three cupboards, side by side, to be built in with broad deep shelves reaching from floor to ceiling, one for cooking dishes, one for materials, and one for china. They should have drawers in the lower part for table linen and silver and open into the dining room on the opposite side. In some cases it may be convenient to build these cupboards in an adjoining apartment with doors opening into the kitchen. They will save many steps for the busy housewife who has been in the habit of going to the pantry for everything. This plan works admirably in rooms where no clothes closet is provided. In adjoining rooms the space may be partitioned off in whichever room it can best be spared, a dividing partition put in and a doorway made to open from each room into its respective closet. The entire space of a shallow closet can be utilized by having shelves in the upper part and hooks, especially for the purpose, screwed into the under side of the lower shelf. Coat and skirt hangers should depend from these and much more clothing can be disposed of in this way, and be more easily gotten at, than when each article is hung against the wall.

It is safe to say that nine out of every ten old-fashioned farm houses have no bathroom of any description. In most houses a small room above the kitchen may be partitioned off and fitted with a small flat topped heating stove, the pipe connected with the kitchen chimney. A good sized bath tub with waste pipe connected with that of the kitchen sink, or passing out through the walls of the house, a small sized sink, the pipe connected with that of the tub, a washable rug, chair, convenient towel racks and hooks for clothing constitute all necessary furnishings. A pump with pipe or hose may be used to convey water to the bathtub from the kitchen faucet, water box or even a well some distance from the house. Hot water may be heated on the bath room stove or in hot weather carried from the kitchen tank. A bathroom of this sort need not be expensive, as a tin tub and ordinary iron sink will, if kept neatly painted inside and out with white enamel, be easily kept clean and do excellent service. It is needless to say that all exposed piping should be neatly painted. In some instances it might be convenient to have this bath in a shed or other room adjoining the kitchen. There is absolutely no excuse for any home to be without a room of this sort which may be quickly warmed even in the most severe winter weather and is sure to be greatly appreciated by every member of the household.

Green's Farm Supply Dept.

Send for catalogue giving prices and illustrations of spraying devices, plows, cultivators, berry boxes and baskets, pruning hooks, knives, saws, shears, barrel headers and garden tools. This catalogue is mailed free.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

FRUITS ARE TRAVELERS AND STRANGERS.

When we come to thoughtfully consider the facts we can but realize that there is scarcely a fruit that we grow that is, native to this country. They are with very few exceptions, strangers in a strange land. Is it any wonder that we sometimes have difficulty in growing them successfully under the varied conditions of climate and soil to which they are subjected? We have searched the whole world and are still searching it for trees, plants, cuttings, and seeds that we may test their possible adaptability to our use. Nature has for ages been growing multitudes of forms of vegetable life after a plan which we call natural selection. Each form is forced to find its region of successful growth. Some of them live feeble lives or eventually perish, but the majority flourish under the conditions that suit them best.

In the progress of the world man has interfered with nature by having taken things that have grown wild for untold ages and appropriated them to his uses. Some he has merely used as he has found them. Many of them he has taken from their native soils and climates and planted them elsewhere. In some cases he has carried them over seas, to the farther regions of the earth, and there caused them to flourish or perish, as the case may be. He has changed them somewhat by stimulating treatment, such as rich manuring and high culture; but much more by selection of such types as he most desired. Thus, after many generations of selection, culture, grafting, budding, etc., we see the fruits of the present day as they are.

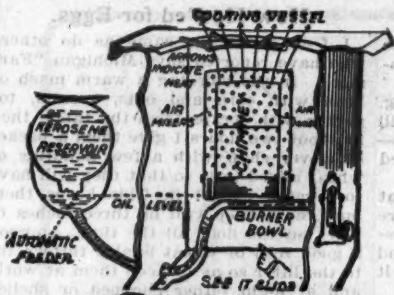
It is no wonder that we have innumerable variations of success and failure in practical fruit growing. While most plantings are successful, there are many attempts made to grow orchards where the conditions of climate or soil, or both, are uncongenial. The wrong varieties may have been planted or even the wrong species. Vineyards and berry patches are sometimes planted where there is little reason to expect success. Some things are planted too far north and some too far south. Some require a moist climate for their best development and others one which is very dry. In the wide field of American fruit growing there is ample room for the exercise of good judgment in locating and planting and skill in handling fruit plantations after they are established.

If we are to believe ancient histories the apple and the pear came from regions where the climate was moist and cool, being neither very hot nor intensely cold. In this country we find that both these fruits flourish best under similar conditions, although they will endure great extremes of temperature. It is the violent changes, the very low and high temperatures and the long dry periods that lower the vitality of the trees, cause injury and sometimes the death of the trees.

The conditions in New York, Michigan, Ontario and the greater portion of the central states are, in the main, suitable for the apple and pear, yet there are all possible variations of success and failure. Climate has much to do with the variable results and man is accountable for the rest. When we plant unwisely as to location, soil, varieties, etc., we are to blame and not the natural conditions. We must accommodate our operations to the environments. We should not try to grow apple orchards where the natural conditions are unfavorable. It is highly important that the greatest care should be used in deciding where and what to plant, before acting. I have seen apple orchards set on low, flat lands that were far from suitable, and when failure resulted, the owners said that apple growing was a poor business. The northern part of the great Mississippi plateau is strewn with the remains of apple orchards, killed by the severe winters. It is well to endeavor to grow apples, especially for home use, wherever they will grow, but to expect financial profits where nature has made it impossible is folly.

The hot and dry summers also have a powerful influence over all that grows, and they often leave the orchard trees in such debilitated conditions that they are ill fitted for the rigors of the succeeding winter. They dry out the sap, which contains the life principle, leaving the whole constitution enfeebled.

The peach, cherry and our best plums are all foreigners that we have adopted. They seem to be as much at home as if they were planted here by mother nature, but we often treat them in an unfriendly manner; by planting the trees where they should not be, and oftener, failing to care for them properly after-



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Causing great excitement wherever exhibited. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 300 barrels of air while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. Only free fuel is air. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike.

HARRISON'S VALVELESS OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNING STOVE

Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas, which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air to every quart of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control. Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out. Not like those sold in stores. Ideal for cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, canning fruit, picnics, cottages, camping, also for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with radiating attachment. No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot and dirt. No hot, fiery kitchens. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasolene. Simple—durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills. All sizes, prices low, \$5.00 up. Get our 30 day Trial Offer. Write to-day for 1905 Proposition. CATALOGUE FREE. Get our prices this month from the only manufacturer.

\$40 Weekly.

WANTED—Men and women at home, traveling, all or part of time, showing, taking orders, to appoint agents.

GREATEST SELLER OUT. CUSTOMERS DELIGHTED. BIG MONEY THIS SUMMER.

To show in operation excites curiosity. People watch it as though a thing of life. Agents clamoring for territory. Every stove guaranteed. Sales enormous. Write to-day for 1905 Proposition. NEW PLAN.

The World Mfg. Co., 5883 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



CUT THIS AD OUT

An Italian on Love.

Everyone receives precisely the amount of love which he deserves.

It is better to win love by gratitude than to implore it. It is better to be a creditor than a debtor.

Italy's sky is no less serene, no less splendid, after long days of clouds or storms; but when the sky is forever gray there is no wind nor sun that can give it the ultramarine and the sapphire. It is the same with love; if it be true love it overcomes the severest, the bloodiest wounds; it knows how to rekindle the dying embers, how to grow war under an avalanche of snow; it can sleep a hundred times and awaken a hundred times, die a hundred times and be resuscitated a hundred times. If it is not capable of accomplishing these miracles it is friendship or passion, but not love.

To prune love of its nettles and briars, to overcome its sorrows and redress its grievances, to establish it, to ennoble it, to render it sublime, to make it a nest fertile of joys, a gymnasium of virtue, one thing suffices—use a little sincerity.

When insult can kill it is because conceit is greater than love.

For love there is no task, for love there is no meanness, for love there is no shame. Its light is such that it renders everything brilliant, such its heat that it warms all ice, such its gentleness that it suppresses all bitterness.

The woman one loves—mother, sister, daughter, wife—is always an angel. The woman who loves not is always a female, be she as lovely as Venus de Milo.

"I love you, and always love you the same"—another vanity of love, another lie of the century, the greatest deceit seen by the human family. We love always differently; every day, every hour of the day, and every minute of the hour; love is transformed and is changed as things occur, living things, warm and young, which measure their life, their force and their youth by the rapidity of their transformations.

Whoever believes that two kisses resemble each other, that two caresses are equal, has never read the alphabet of love.

The pressure of the hand is the ultimate, the most expressive salute of friendship, it is often the step in the conquest of love.

The hand lies less frequently in love than the lips or the eye; moreover, the most hypocritical woman does not suspect a handshake, because she thinks it an act of the greatest innocence in its expression.

If all the interrogation marks of love were changed into exclamation points, how happy the world would be!

ONLY 98c FOR THIS Underskirt.

Cut this ad out, enclose 98 cents, state waist and length measure (size are from 24 to 36 inches waist and 36 inches to 44 inches in length). State color wanted and we will send you this fine underskirt by express. If you and your friends do not say it is the finest underskirt you ever saw at the price, positively the greatest bargain ever seen, simply return it to us and we will return your 98 cents also what you paid for express charges. This is THE NEWEST STYLE, most up to date underskirt made of extra quality soft high luster mercerized cotton, has the newest style accordion plaited flounce 30 inches long, made with a fancy double flounce at the bottom, neatly finished with strap seams. This underskirt is cut full and liberally. The long flounce is the very latest style and it is well made and trimmed. Colors, black, cherry red, brown and olive green. 98 cents barely covers the cost of material and labor in the largest quantities. We make this price advertisement. Order at once and get this regular \$2.00 underskirt for only 98 cents. For all styles of undershirts, for illustrations and descriptions of everything in ladies' skirts, waists, dresses, sailor suits, washable suits, all at the greatest money saving prices, ask for our free Catalogue of Ladies' Wearing Apparel. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

If You Could Buy a Poultry Fence that would turn all stock and outlast the posts at the price of common netting, wouldn't you do it? This Poultry Fence is made of stronger wire, heavily galvanized. It lasts and is efficient. Write for descriptions. PAGE WALKER WIRE FENCE CO. Box 557, Adrian, Mich.

SLIGHTLY USED FURNITURE from the INSIDE IN and ten others leading World's Fair hotels. AT ONE-FOURTH COST from Beds, 50c; Dressers, \$2.50; Extension Tables, \$5.50; Chairs, 25c; Seats, 10c; 9x12 Rugs, \$5.00; and everything in proportion. All good as new. Our Big Warehouse is Overlooking Room must be made to handle our contracts. The greatest Bargain Clearing Sale ever held. Complete Catalogue sent FREE. Dept. A. W. LANCAN & TAYLOR, St. Louis, Mo.

NO MORE SPOILED FRUIT. Don't can your fruit till you get a C. & H. Can Cover Truer. It stops your cans from leaking and makes your old covers as good as new ones. Sample prepaid to any address for 15c. cash. Agents wanted. Curtis & Headman, Dept. F., Wyandotte, Mich.

Leggett's Dusters. Distribute INSECTICIDES in Dust Form. saving Fruit and Vegetable Crops when other methods fail. NO BARREL OF WATER TO HAUL. Two acres of Potatoes dusted per hour. LEGGETT'S CHAMPEL DUSTER. SEVERAL STYLES for GARDEN, FIELD or ORCHARD. Our Spray Calendar gives concise information regarding Dusters and materials. Mailed on request. LEGGETT & BROS., 301 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Ode to the Hen.

Poets in all lands and ages
That the thought of man engages,
Since the early days of Homer and a thou-
sand years before,
Have delighted oft in springing
Odes on birds that do the singing,
Birds that sail the briny ocean or that
roost along the shore.

I have read since early childhood
Of the birds that haunt the wildwood,
And I've heard their mellow voices when
the earth by spring is warmed;
But no music I can tackle
Is so pleasing as the cackle
Of the barnyard hen whose duty has been
patiently performed.

To become a great musician
Is no barnyard beauty's mission,
As with fortitude becoming to her daily
task she pegs;
Here to cackle when she's able
And supply the Christmas table
With the tempting fries in autumn and the
early scrambled eggs.

—New York "Farmer."

Egg Preserver Recipe.—Eggs may be preserved so as to keep from August until warm weather of the next spring, and be so fresh that they cannot be told from newly laid ones by following this recipe:

Buy of your grocer or druggist a few pounds of paraffine which melt in a kettle over the stove slowly until it is all perfectly melted, but do not have it hotter than necessary to keep it thin like water. Put the eggs into a wire spoon, a few at a time so that they do not touch each other. Dip them quickly but thoroughly into the melted paraffine, letting them get thoroughly wet in it, but not hot enough to cook them any. Raise the wire spoon or basket over the kettle and let all drain off that will run from them. Set them on a table or board for the paraffine to harden, which it will do in fifteen minutes, sealing all the pores of the eggs perfectly airtight, so that they will keep for months in a cool dry place. They keep best packed in salt or put in egg cases on a dry cellar shelf. If they do not keep it is because the paraffine did not cover them well, so practice to leave no spots on them uncovered by it.

If they are to be kept very long, turn the box or barrel in which they are kept one a week to prevent yolks from settling to one side.

Condensed Eggs.—In Germany they make condensed eggs. The superfluous water is removed and sugar is added. The condensed eggs are put up for the market in hermetically sealed boxes, a one pound box containing about fifteen eggs. This article finds a good market in South Africa, but during the present egg famine they might be imported into this country with more or less profit.

"One summer," he would say, I lived in the country, and as there was a garden to my cottage, I decided that I would keep chickens. I bought a cock and a half dozen hens, but I got no eggs. The chickens were vigorous and healthy, but my omelets, each morning came from the village store.

To remedy this state of affairs, I answered an advertisement in an agricultural magazine. This advertisement said that for \$2 an infallible way to make hens lay would be communicated. I forwarded the \$2, and in due course I received the advertiser's reply. It was a printed slip that read: "To make a hen lay.—Tie a stout string around the hen's body, lay the bird on her side on a board, and fasten the string underneath. If it is thought desirable, a pillow may be placed under the hen's head."

A Book on Poultry Keeping.

Have you read Green's American Poultry Keeping? A booklet in stiff paper covers published by Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. This is the season when you will need such a book, therefore allow us to call your attention to it. It gives 399 suggestions to poultry keepers. It is illustrated and treats of hatching, of various diseases, of feeding, of the different breeds, tells you how to construct poultry houses, tells about the incubators, about turkey raising, how to keep eggs, etc., etc. Price 25 cents. This booklet is mailed free as a premium to all who send 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower 1 year who claim this premium when sending their money.

To treat the fowls for health is better than to dose them for disease.

Poultry Talks.

The nest should be large enough so that the hen can easily change her position.

Hens enjoy scratching for a living. Give them the enjoyment and they will reward you with a good supply of eggs—provided their scratching is rewarded with finding grain.

In buying an incubator get one that is run by simple rules—if the rules are long and complicated you may get discouraged before you master them and start the machine before you can run it successfully.

There is not a great deal of difference in the feeding value of buckwheat and wheat, pound for pound. Buckwheat is a good winter feed and may be fed as one feed two or three days in the week if it is not too high priced.

Don't forget about the lice. There may be thousands in your poultry house before you find one. Look for them and take measures to prevent them from getting started. Lice killers are plentiful and cheap, and they save a lot of money by preventing losses.

If the fowls are let out for a run through the only door in the hen house, be sure it is fastened open so they can go in at will, either through the day or at roosting time. The weather is uncertain in March and an open door is often needed to escape a sudden storm.

Every poultry house should have a platform under the roosts to catch the droppings. Such an arrangement allows all the floor space to be utilized for scratching purposes and lessens the work required to keep the house clean and sweet. Have a droppings board and clean it at least twice a week—six times would be better.

This is a good time to start your son or daughter in the poultry business. Let them care for the flock, market the produce and have the returns for their own spending. If they cannot get enough out of the flock to pay for their keep you inquire into the management and suggest the remedy, for poultry will pay if managed rightly.

One of the agricultural freaks to be seen in Lancaster county is a hen with a wooden leg. The fowl is the property of Daniel Brubaker, a farmer living near Rheema. The chicken lost a leg in an accident, and a humane member of the family fitted it with a wooden appendage as near like the original as possible. The hen is said to strut around without any difficulty.



Ducks are amusing creatures. Those living in the country who desire to amuse their children cannot do better than to set a few duck eggs. Ducks are great pets and will learn to do many cute tricks. Ducks are enormous eaters and will eat their heads off unless the owner watches carefully the grain bin. Ducks are fond of worms and a meat diet which they get in the shallow brooks, ditches and along the shores of creeks. The Pekin ducks are those which we have most largely experimented with. They are not so noisy as the old fashioned ducks that used to wake me up every morning at sunrise with their loud quacking. Above cut is from the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station Bulletin No. 259.

Season soft food with salt. It sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

A handful of sunflower seed now and then adds luster to the plumage.

Hens will pay well for table scraps. It is wasteful to feed them to mongrel dogs and cats.

Litter in which there is tough, wiry hay is not safe to put on the scratching floor. If eaten it causes crop-bound conditions.

To renew the vitality of a flock it is not necessary to cross-breed and make them mongrels. Better get males of a different strain or family of the same variety.

No figures however large should tempt the grower to sell the best birds. The best is none too good for the breeder who wants to keep his stock up to high standards.—Farm Journal.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. —I received breeding cockerel to-day in fine condition. He is a very fine bird. I am more than pleased with him. I consider him the best one in town.—Allen P. Gaines, Granville, Mass.

Raw onions superinduce sleep, and the French are fond of onion soup for general debility and stomach troubles.

How He Fed for Eggs.

I feed about the same as do others who have reported says Michigan "Farmer." In the morning a warm mash of bran with corn and oats, ground, together with scraps from the table; then in about two hours I give them a basket of clover chaff with a few handfuls of wheat mixed in it so that they will have to scratch to get it. This keeps them busy, as I keep two or three inches of litter on the floor all the time. At noon a good feed of wheat is also thrown into the litter so as to keep them at work, and at night either chopped or shelled corn is given.

They have plenty of warm water and sour milk to drink. I keep a head of cabbage hung by a string high enough so that they have to jump to reach it. They eat nearly a head a day. They have ashes, slacked lime, gravel and burnt bones before them all the time. We butcher often and they receive fresh meat quite frequently.

The floor of the house is a cement one and is very easily cleaned. This is done once or twice a week at least, and oftener when I have the time.

Marriage.—Many times a married woman has been led to say: "Marriage is always a leap in the dark," says "How to Live." The remark made the impression upon my mind that she was disappointed in her husband and had made a leap in the dark. To reasonable, thoughtful, sensible people, it is not so. There may be some traits of character or some personal whims brought out by unusual circumstances, that could not be thoroughly understood before marriage; but these no more make marriage a leap in the dark than a twig makes the whole tree. Young people should have their reasoning power developed, and should know what they are doing before they commit themselves; not by following the dictations of parental will, but by reasoning for themselves and drawing their own conclusions. One trouble here is that so many parents dictate without reason, guided only by a whim of their own. These remarks have no reference to the marriage of children but to grown-up people who have reached manhood and womanhood.

Advice that coincides with your own opinion is easily swallowed.

FITS Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise.
Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A WOMAN WANTS MORE EGGS
The butter and egg money is a big item to the farmer's wife. She can increase her egg production by feeding **Harvey's Mixed Grain**—a combination of cereals specially suited to poultry, with 7 years of success behind it. A Money-Saving Catalogue Free.
HARVEY SEED CO., 88 ELLICOTT ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SQUABS are raised in 1 month, bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn this immensely rich industry. Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 290 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

90 Var's Poultry, Pigeons, Parrots, Dogs, Cats, Ferrets, etc. Eggs a specialty. 60 p. book, 10c. Rates free. J. A. BERGEY, Box J, Telford, Pa.

White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thoroughbred Stock; Cockerels, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.50. Eggs, 15¢ to 50¢, 100¢ to 50¢.
E. B. KETCHAM,
546 W. S. D., SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

CHICKENS do better fed from Fisher's Self Feeder. They get clean feed any time; makes raising chickens a pleasure. Send for circular.
J. E. FISHER, Attleboro, Ind.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS until they are worth 30 to 40 cts. per doz. My method mailed for 25 cents. S. M. PALMER, Spencerport, N. Y.

GET LAMBERT'S
Death to lice—the kind that successful poultrymen have used for 30 years. Kills lice anywhere—just the thing for sitting hens. Never disappoints—always sure. Sample lice 100 ounces \$1.00. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 427 Monon Building, CHICAGO.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
\$2.00 for 13
From prize-winning breeds S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks. Price of Cockerels and Pullets \$3.00 each. Trios \$7.50. Green's Poultry Book for 25 cents.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PRICE EXPLAINED
FOR \$5.00 TO \$8.00. SEWING MACHINES SIMILAR TO THE MACHINE ILLUSTRATED HEREON, have been widely advertised. Now sewing machines can be offered at these prices and why we can at the HIGHEST GRADE Sewing Machines made in the world at much lower prices than any other house is fully explained in our new big free Special Sewing Machine Catalogue. Cut this advertisement out and send it to us and you will receive, by return mail, free, postpaid, our new big free Sewing Machine Catalogue, showing the most complete assortment of the highest grade Sewing Machines made in the world, all shown in large handsome halftone and colored illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices much lower than any other house can possibly make. With the Big Free Catalogue you will receive THE MOST ASTONISHINGLY LIBERAL PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN EXPLAINED. How others can offer sewing machines at \$5.00 to \$8.00 and why we can sell at much lower prices than all others will be fully explained. We will explain why we can ship your machine the day we receive your order, how we make the freight charges so very low (next to nothing). YOU WILL GET OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER, SAFE AND PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEE, 30-year Binding Quality Guarantee, you will get our very latest Sewing Machine Offer. **INSTALLMENT**, old ones, all fully explained when you write for Our Free SEWING MACHINE CATALOGUE. **HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A SEWING MACHINE?** If you have don't fail to cut this advertisement out today and mail to us. If you can't use a sewing machine at any price, call your neighbor's attention to this advertisement. Don't buy any kind of a sewing machine at any price, for cash, on time or on installments, or don't trade your old machine for a new one until you get our Big New Sewing Machine Catalogue FREE, with all our new offers, with everything explained. **ALL FREE FOR THE ASKING.** We will tell you something about sewing machines you ought to know. **WRITE TODAY**, and be sure to mention this paper. **DO IT NOW.** Address,
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE
Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.
The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, long judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:
Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50 each; Trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season, \$3.00 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
Poultry Department.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.
We have 10 cockerels and 12 pullets of the White Plymouth Rocks for sale at \$3.00 each. These are pure blooded birds, carefully bred, that will do you good service. Eggs of White Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

nervousness after first
Nerve Restorer. Send
to Philadelphia, Pa.
WANTS
MORE
EGGS
Specially suited
to be behind it.
Free.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
ING FOWLS
Instructions for
Plymouth Rocks,
Ducks, Cats, Ferrets,
Dogs, etc. Rates free.
Hilford, Pa.
Plymouth Rocks,
Ducks, etc. Rates free.
Hilford, Pa.
MICH.
If Feeder. They get
pleasure. Send
to Attica, Ind.
until they are worth
to 40 cts. per doz.
M. FALMER,
BERT'S
at successful poultry
years. Killis lies
for sitting hens.
Sample list.
STOCK FOOD
Ing, CHICAGO.
NG
C. Brown
Barred and
and Pullets
Poultry
CO.,
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exchanged for
CATALOGUE
out today and
advertisement.
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ullets
3.00 each
of White
N. Y.

Eventide.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
B. F. M. Sours.

Adown the west the purple, dipped in gold,
Thrills with its splendor, as the birds of
song
Carol the joy, pent up the whole day
long,
And silver stars tell day is growing old.
Often, by poet, has the tale been told.—
The day was jubilant and bright and
strong,
Filled with the sweat and gain of labor's
throng;
But now the sun has down the far west
rolled.
So with our lives. The morning, bright
and fair,
Joyed in the sunlight; noon was warm
and gay;
Glory cast sunbeams o'er the whole
world wide:
Now, like the shadows, silvered is the hair,
Ah! life 'mongst morn's bright dew-drops
cannot stay.
Yet there is rapture in the eventide.

AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

A young man writes me that a girl
ten years of age lived with her married
sister until she was eighteen, during
which time she became acquainted with
a young man to whom she is now en-
gaged. Her elder sister approves of this
engagement. The question now arises,
is it necessary for the young man to se-
cure the consent of the lady's mother?
My reply is that it would be
proper to ask the consent of
the mother, and yet it might be sup-
posed the elder sister and the daughter
have kept the mother well-informed.
The daughter in every case belongs to
her mother and to her father. To ask
the consent of the father and mother is
wise, just and proper and yet in many
instances this is simply a formality since
the parents in most instances are giving
silent consent in many ways during
courtship. I see no reason why you
should hesitate to ask the consent of the
mother, and assume that you do not.

Reply to H. B.—This young man kept
company with a young girl for three
years, when her mother was told that he
was not good enough for her daughter.
Then the girl, with tears in her eyes, re-
turned the engagement ring. He is sure
that she loves him yet. He feels that
she is compelled to marry another. This
rejected man sent the girl a Christmas
present, and asks if he did right. In re-
ply I will say that I think it would have
been better if he had not sent the Christ-
mas present, and yet if it was not an ex-
pensive one possibly no harm will come of
it. The best thing to do is to forget this
young girl who has married another,
and have nothing more to do with her
except to treat her politely when meet-
ing her. Nothing but trouble can result
from attentions he may pay her, or gifts
that he may give her. It is best for
both of these young people, who are thus
separated, to become resigned to the
situation.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am a young
man aged twenty-one years. I have been
calling on a dear girl of eighteen for one
year. She seems to think a great deal
of me, but she is fond of dancing and I
am not. This fact is a great drawback
in our courtship. I escort her to every
other entertainment but dances. She
thinks that if I love her I would learn
to dance and accompany her to dances.
Do you advise me to learn to dance, or
what would you advise?—A Subscriber.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—There is no sin
in dancing of itself, but there is sin in
attending some dances. Many questions
of this kind can be answered in the same
way. You may dance in your own home
or your neighbor's home with a few se-
lect friends without doing yourself in-
jury, but to dance indiscriminately and
by attending public dances you are liable
to be thrown into the society of un-
desirable people. If you have conscientious
scruples against dancing I would not
dance. I would not learn to dance sim-
ply to gain the goodwill of the young lady.
If she truly loves you she will not give
you up for so frivolous a reason as that
you do not dance.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—How old should
a young lady be before she gets married?
Should a young lady accept presents
from a young man whom she is keeping
company with? Is it proper for a young
man to put his arm around his girl?
What time should a young man start
home on Sunday night when he is to see
his girl?—Yours, B. P.

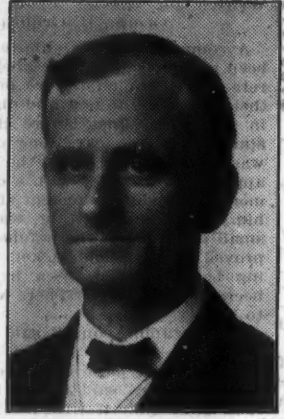
Aunt Hannah's Reply:—No specific age
can be named when it is desirable for
girls to get married. Much depends up-
on circumstances. Most young women
will do well to defer marriage until they
are twenty-five years old. No young
lady should receive valuable presents
from a man unless she is engaged to him.
Such caresses as you speak of are proper
only for engaged people. If you wish to
stand well with the family of the girl,
and wish to be considered a young man

of good sense, you will never stay later
than 10 o'clock, and it would be better
for you to leave at 9. Most people have
duties for the succeeding day. Late
hours are not desirable for any one.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—How old should
a girl be before she keeps steady com-
pany with a young man? And how old
should a boy be before he goes with the
girls? Would it be all right for any-
one to go to other churches when there
is service at your own church?—L. R.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—It is difficult
to establish rules regarding suitable age
and other conditions. Generally speak-
ing seventeen or eighteen years could be
recommended as the proper age. Loyal
church members do not often leave their
own church morning or evening to attend
other church services, but on rare oc-
casions attendance at the service at an-
other church may be justified.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I have been going
with a young man about seven months



Here is the man who doesn't
know any better than to send
a good gold watch to every
lady who asks for one.

But he knows what every man ought
to know: that a woman's word of honor
is safer and more reliable than a govern-
ment bond.

DEAR MADAM:—

I started in this year to distribute 5,000 of these watches. I've changed my mind. I am going to make it 10,000. Nearly 5,000 are gone already. Every one of these watches has a guaranty plainly stamped in the case to wear 20 years. This guaranty is signed by the Quaker Valley Mfg. Co. (Ask any bank in Chicago what that name stands for.) This guaranty means that if the outside plate of gold fails to withstand 20 years of wear, the return of the watch to us will entitle the owner to a new one in exchange free of charge.

Now, all that you have to do to secure one of these watches is to ask for it. That's easy. Within ten days after mailing your request the watch will be handed to you by your mail carrier or express agent. If you are pleased with it—if after submitting it to the most critical examination you are not only pleased but delighted, then I want you to earn it by selling Quaker Valley Silverware and Cutlery to the amount of \$20. You will have 30 days to secure these orders. I am going to send you a case of samples of solid Cuevee Silverware along with the watch. If you fail to get the orders—you won't fail if you try—you may keep a portion of these samples for having made the effort, and stamps will be sent for the return of the watch and remaining samples.

The reason I offer to send you this watch right away before you have earned it is that I want you to see what you are going to get for your first day's work. The illustration shows the watch put up in elegant velvet-lined box, just as it will be sent to you, except there may be a different design of engraving on the case. It is a regular ladies' size, double hunting case. The movement is from one of the best known and most reliable watch factories in the world and is fully guaranteed.

Do you think you will ever have another such an opportunity to secure a good gold watch without the payment of a cent? So far as selling the goods is concerned, anyone who can show the samples to a few neighbors can do that.

The express charges on the watch and samples will be 25 to 35 cents; but if you prefer, you may remit 20 cents stamps or coin, and watch and samples will be sent by registered mail, postpaid. All that's necessary to secure one of these watches is to fill in and sign the following blank, and mail it to us at once. Don't wait, for it looks like the 10,000 limit will soon be reached. Give us your full name and age (this is important, as the offer is to ladies and not to children, except with their parents' approval), full postoffice address and the names of two well known business men as references. If the shipment is to be made by express, also give us the name of your nearest express office if different from postoffice. Please



E. E. STEVENS,
Pres't Quaker Valley Mfg. Co., Morgan and Harrison Sts., Chicago, Ill.

KIND WORDS FROM OUR BANKERS.

CHICAGO, January 17, 1906.
We have had quite extensive business dealings with the Quaker Valley Mfg. Co., and we consider them thoroughly reliable and in good business standing. We take pleasure in testifying to our high regard for Mr. Elmer E. Stevens, the President of the Company.
EDWIN F. MACK,
Vice President and Cashier Royal Trust Co. Bank.

CHICAGO, January 19, 1906.
Regarding the Quaker Valley Manufacturing Company of this city, we desire to say that they have been depositors with us for a number of years and we know them to be a thoroughly reliable and honorable house. They are amply responsible financially and capable of fulfilling any contract they may undertake. Our acquaintance with this concern and with Mr. Stevens, its president, personally, has extended over a number of years, and we know him to be a man of high character and business integrity and are satisfied that any dealing you may have with him or the company will prove to your mutual satisfaction and benefit.
RAYMOND CARDONA,
Cashier Cook County State Savings Bank.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. COMPANY, Chicago: 13
I hereby accept your Watch offer, and faithfully promise to comply with your conditions as therein set forth.

My Name is Age.....
Write name plainly—including Mrs. or Miss.

My P. O. Address is.....

Express Office (if different from P. O.).....

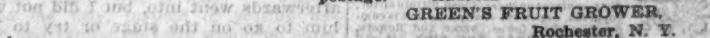
Please write below the names and addresses of two business firms, either in your vicinity or elsewhere, to whom we may refer as to your trustworthiness. It is not necessary that you own any property. A good name is all you need to secure credit from us.


If you were engaged to be married then it might be proper for you to inquire into the young man's conduct in paying attention to other girls, but even this might be injudicious.

Had 75 Great-Grandchildren.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLean is dead at Scammon, at the remarkable age of 107 years, says Topeka "Capital." She was probably the oldest person in the state, and was the mother of twelve children and the grandmother of eighty-four grandchildren, most of whom are living in the community of Scammon and Frentenac. Seventy-five great-grandchildren are known to be living in this country, besides those in Ireland, where she was born.

Then my good girls, be more than women wise,
At least be more than I was; and be sure
You credit anything the light gives
light to,
Before a man.—Aspatia





A low wagon at a low price. Handy for the farmer. Will carry a load anywhere horses can travel.

Low Down Wagons

soon earn their cost on any farm.

Steel Wheels

for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to Empire Mfg. Co., Box 4 McQuincy, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

SPRAY PUMPS

The Pump That Pumps

MYERS' FLEXIBLE DOOR HANGERS

Double-acting, 1/2" Tank and Spray Pumps. Stair Ladders, Etc. of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.

Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & BRO., Ashland, Ohio.

MORE AND BETTER CIDER

from less apples and more wine from less grapes are produced with our process than with any other press made. The extra yield of juice soon pays for the press. A

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS

for custom work in your locality will prove a money-maker. Various sizes, hand or power. 25 to 200 barrels per day. Presses for all purposes. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple-butter Cookers, and Gasoline Engines.

Fully Guaranteed. Catalog FREE.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.

NO. 2 MAIN STREET, MT. GILEAD, OHIO
or Room 124 G. St. 20 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y.

Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops

CLARK'S Reversible Bush & Bog Plow.

Cuts a track 4 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. Its double action Cutaway Harrow keeps the land true, moves 18,000 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres per day.

His Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 3 to 10 inches deep, 14 inches wide. All of these machines will kill witch-grass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milk-weed, thistle, or any foul plant. Send for circulars.

Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Conn. U.S.A.

Apple Trees FOR SALE.

ALSO Plum, Peach, Pear, Quince and Ornamental Trees.

Also Grape Vines

BERRY PLANTS, Etc. All at Half Agents' Prices. Let us price your list of wants. Catalogue free. Address: GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Darken Your Gray Hair

DRY'S OZARK HERB restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copper, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

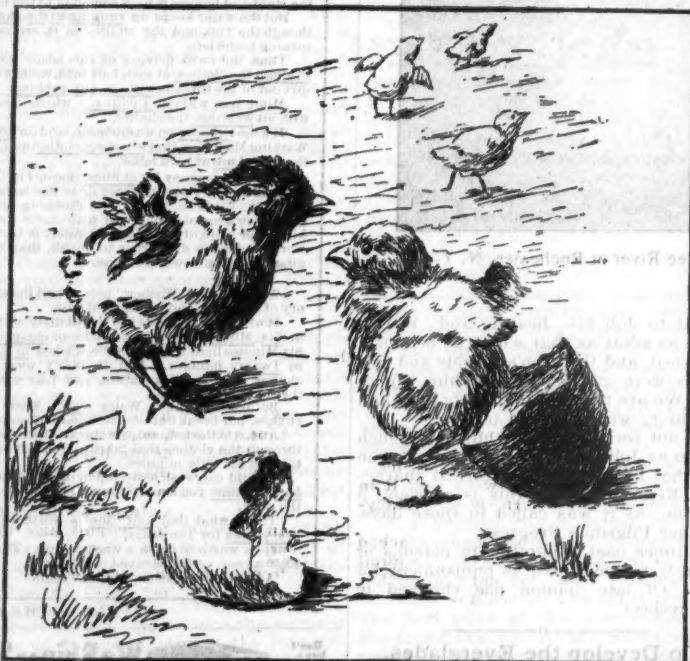
OZARK HERB CO., Block 31, St. Louis, Mo.

BIRTH OF A CHICKEN.

Copyrighted, 1905, by The Nature Story Syndicate.

When Humpty Dumpty, otherwise the egg, fell from the wall he shattered his shell. He also tore to tatters that lining which is generally called the skin and which consists in reality, of two layers of tissue pressed closely together excepting where, at the blunt end of the egg, the layers puff out in a sort of blister, that in reality is an air sack. Having torn his skin, of course poor Humpty Dumpty lost both forms of that part of the egg which we call “the white,” for it also is in two layers. The portion nearer to the skin is thin and watery, while the other, next to the yolk, is thick and tenacious. He also ruptured that almost impalpable membrane which surrounds the yolk and which separates it from the white. Nor was this all. Among his other ruinous misfortunes, those two ligaments—invisible to all but scientific eyes—that keep the yolk in position, were utterly destroyed. Then as a crowning misfortune he lost his germ,—that precious little spot the size of a pin's head, which under certain conditions, might have turned Humpty Dumpty into a chicken with wings sufficiently well developed to enable him to reach the ground in safety. Still it is mistakes which make history. A curious fact about this germ possessed by

length and wider at one end. This streak grows larger and assumes the form of a groove lying between two ridges. Within this groove, where but a short time before there had been nothing, a delicate white thread appears and proves to be the beginning of the spinal cord. On each side of this cord the infinitely small plates of the vertebrae gradually range themselves. The next step of development is that the whitish streak becomes curved so that it bears some resemblance to a maggot lying within the yolk. All these changes occur before the night of the very first day of incubation! By evening of the second day a tiny heart becomes visible and by the third day blood vessels in good working order are completed. So, day by day, with marvelous celerity, changes come, until by the twelfth day that which lies within each egg has come to the dignity of feathers. On the nineteenth or twentieth day the air sack previously mentioned and which is intended to hold the first breath of air for the little chick is pierced by the bird's beak. If the young fledgling has both strength and courage he may be heard to lift up his voice probably on the subject of the liberty of the individual. Up to this time the position of the chick has been such that holding the blunt end of the egg toward the light one may feel quite sure that



“A Well Regulated Chicken Emerges.”

all eggs in common is, that no matter in what way the egg may be turned the germ always contrives to keep on the upper side. This may be because all life aspires, or it may be for the more matter-of-fact reason that it will thus be nearer to the body of the brooding mother and that heat which is so necessary to the embryo's higher development.

Let me endeavor to set forth how very different Humpty Dumpty's life and opportunities might have been, had his mother been more sensible.

Let us suppose that a modern hen has definitely made up her mind to sit. Having selected a nesting place she cuddles down, spreading her feathers over the eggs in an earnest and laudable resolve to do her duty by her offspring. After a few hours of warmth, there appears in most of her eggs a little whitish streak not more than one tenth of an inch in

the chick's head points away from the holder, its body lying across the egg. Up to this time also the chick has derived his nourishment from the yolk attached to his abdomen. When he commences to breathe, however, this falls away, and with a desire possibly for better ventilation, the little prisoner pecks in a circle round the spot where the air sack has been and which is perhaps the weakest part of the shell—until a small trap is formed from which a well regulated chicken emerges. One feels that to tuck this creature, with all his wonderful belongings, legs, wings, beak, beady eyes and a generally knowing air, into the shell again, would be an incomparably harder task than that which confounded all the king's horses and all the king's men, when they could not put Humpty Dumpty together again.—Georgia Fraser Newhall.

Her Boy—Mrs. Clara Hackett, mother of James K. Hackett, said in a recent interview: Mr. Hackett's father died when my son was only 2 years old, and so we have always been together. When he was a boy at school he was very popular, and I gave him the whole top floor of the house to use as a playroom. The boys used our house as a rendezvous. I tried to follow my son in all his sports, and all his playmates, as well as he, used to make me their confidant and chum. I used to go to their baseball games and their football matches, and so they felt I was really and truly interested in them and all that they did. Then when my son went to college, I helped him in his lectures, and all these things drew us closer together than is generally the case with a mother and son. I wanted him to be a lawyer, and he did take a course at law, for I knew how beneficial it would be to him in business or whatever pursuit he afterwards went into, but I did not urge him to go on the stage or try to bias him in any way as to the choosing of a profession. After his law course, however, he said he wanted to follow in his

father's footsteps, and he had always been such a clear headed and dutiful son that I said if he wanted to do so I wished him God-speed.”

To wax a new floor use first a good wood “filler” which must be thoroughly rubbed off before it becomes too hard, and then a prepared wax. It is better to purchase this wax unless you have had a great deal of experience in mixing it. Apply the prepared wax with a thin woolen rag and polish it in with a heavy brush or brick, rubbing the floor across the grain first and with the grain afterward. The wax must be applied in a very thin coat and thoroughly rubbed into the floor. After the floor has been filled and dried two coats of wax are necessary to finish it.

Potatoes on Trees.—At last the old gag of potatoes growing on trees is to lose its point. Burbank has developed a potato that grows above ground. Some day, perhaps, one will have to use ladders to pick his potatoes and spades to dig his apples.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Only 98c WAIST



Get this ad. cut and send to us, enclose 98 cents and 10 cents extra to pay postage (10¢ in all), state also waist size (run from 28 to 48 inches bust measure), and we will send you this new dress style, beautifully trimmed, white lawn waist by mail, prepaid. If you do not admit it is the handsomest summer waist you have ever seen, a wonderful bargain at the price, simply return it to us and we will return your \$1.00. Made of finest white French lawn; the entire front is made of beautiful embroidery in the latest design and trimmed with side plaits and tucks, with the narrow tucked full sleeves; two plaits in back from neck to waist. Detachable crushed collar and soft finished cuffs of the same material. Positively the choice of our entire immense waist stock, the best value and most stunning effect in summer waists offered at only 98 cents to advertise this department. Six thousand will be sold at 98 cents. Order today, get this most wonderful bargain value and wear the most stylish waist in your town at less than wholesale cost. Our hand-some, complete catalogue, showing everything in ladies' and misses' suits, skirts and waists, full of the most beautiful styles, all at the lowest possible prices, sent free on request. Ask for our free catalogue of LADIES' WEARING APPAREL. Address: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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We are ambitious to break all records in the sale of Pleasure Vehicles. Here is our plan: To the first 500 who write to us we will make an astonishing price concession on this fine \$30 buggy. We will let you have it for \$32.50. You can save \$17.50 if you act at once. Send for our big Catalogue today. This catalogue describes the vehicles we manufacture—over 15 styles. It explains our SPECIAL OFFER, whereby you can select any vehicle you want and have it shipped to your depot for free inspection. It tells all about our liberal One Month's Free Trial Plan. Act quick.

THE MODEL CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.
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WE WANT AGENTS

In every town to ride and sell our bicycles. Good pay. Finest guaranteed 1000 Models with Fracture-Proof tires, Coaster-Brakes 1904 & 1904 Models of Best Make.

\$10 to \$24
\$7 to \$12
\$3 to \$8

800 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & models good as new. We ship on approval and without a cent deposit. Write at once for Special Offer on sample bicycle.

TEN DAYS TRIAL

Tires, Sundries, Automobiles, HEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. A-41 CHICAGO



Best kind, best of its kind for all hand work, is the

Success Knapsack Sprayer

Knapsack and Bucket Sprayer Combined. Brass pump with bronze ball valves, 3 gal. copper tank, mechanical agitator; pump worked with either hand. Arranged for easy carrying and handling.

WE MAKE 20 STYLES SPRAYERS. Hand, Bucket, Knapsack, Barrel, Field, Power. We meet all wants. Send for free catalog.

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BENJON & HUBBELL, Western Agents, Chicago

A MAN WITH A MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

will set, water and fertilize 10,000 plants per day. Every plant securely set by absorption—nature's own way. No blanks—no stopping—no more lame backs—no damage by cut worms.

Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce heavy crops—last season.

Order to-day.

Regular price, \$3.75. Our price, to introduce it (weight 8 lbs.), \$3.45. Address order to GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Supply Department, Rochester, N. Y.

I Turned Out \$301.27

worth of plants in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made \$71.00 first day. J. J. B. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make \$5.00 day planting. Theo. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, “I made \$8.00 profit one day, \$9.35 another.” Planted business easily learned. We teach you Free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be placed with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Tin plates. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfit all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catalog, Agency and Offer. F. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.

FOR THIS
AIST



"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

A dorg is either a match fur a wood-chuck or he ain't.

Pollertics is onsartin fur evrybuddy 'cept the feller who gits elected.

Fur a much despised bird ol' Jim Crow seems tew hev a purty good pull.

Hoss-sense is mighty hard tew find anywheres in the region uv a race-track.

When the ol' cat gits her back up it's high time fur the dorg tew back up also.

Tramps are more apt tew stop at the haouse where the woodpile is all worked up.

Detarmination is the best leverage tew use for tryin' tew lift the mor'gice on a farm.

Never brag uv yewr fish till yewr frien's are sartified yew didn't visit the market.

A dorg an' cat kin live turgether peacefully ez long ez it's pollercy tur dew so.

Weedin' onlons an' goin' fishin' appears tew be the av'rige country boy's extremes.

When doctors dissergree it's high time tew send fur yewr mother or yewr mother-in-law.

Some people air their opinions so strong that their neighbors hev tew shut daown their winders.

Many a man in this worl' hez made his mark notwithstandin' he wuz tew poor tew buy a pencil.

Many a man is called a "good feller" daown street, but it don't allus feller him all the way home.

Bliskies an' autermobiles hev made boss flesh so cheap that even the canneries are git'n alarmed.

It's a pity when a coaw receives a kick that she ain't got the privelege uv returnin' the complermunt.

A good many people would fall a long way undersize of their measure wuz tuk with the golden rule.

A truthful boy will stan' on his dignity so firmly that he will furgit all about his feet bein' tired.

The boy who whistles at his work hez, fur the time bein', furgot all about the fish-pond an' the baseball di'mon'.

One crow or three crows ain't "bad luck" unless they hap'n tew git next tew yewr cornfield when yew ain't lookin'.

Some farmers think that their good roads instid uv bringin' prospererry in tew their taowns hez on'y brought autermobiles.

Don't be tew hard on the ol' hen. Perhaps yew would pick out a good lokin' piece uv soft graound ef yew hed tew scratch fur a livin'.

Passenger—Whatever became of the Bulger family?
Bus Driver—Oh, Bill turned out fine. Got to be an actor. Tom's an artist; Mary's a music teacher. But John never amounted to much. It took all he could earn to support the others.—Chicago "Journal."

When all is done and said,
In the end thus you shall find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
That hath a quiet mind.—Lord Vaux.

Write "Osgood" Binghamton, N. Y., about their "New Idea" ready to weigh "Fitness Scale."

\$1000. SPOT CASH

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, MEN, WOMEN.

- \$75 Cash For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest pig to six months of age.
- \$75 Cash For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest colt to six months of age.
- \$25 Cash For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest lamb to four months old.
- \$50 Cash For any woman reporting largest amount of butter from one cow for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For any woman reporting the largest amount of milk from one cow for any 90 days.
- \$50 Cash For any man or woman reporting largest amount of milk from 5 cows for any 90 days.
- \$50 Cash For any man, woman or boy raising the largest number of pigs from 5 sows to four months of age.
- \$25 Cash For any man, woman or boy raising the largest number of pigs from one sow to two months of age.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting largest number of pigs farrowed by one sow, dead and alive counted.
- \$125 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for one ear load of steers for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for two steers for any 90 days.
- \$125 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for one ear load of hogs for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for ten hogs for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone raising the largest hog to six months of age.
- \$25 Cash For anyone showing the greatest gain for one hog for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting smallest amount of grain used for a head working every day for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting largest gain for one mule in any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting the largest gain for a horse or mare in any 90 days.
- \$50 Cash For anyone reporting the largest wool clip from five sheep.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting the largest gain in ten sheep for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting the largest gain for five goats for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting the largest wool clip from five goats.
- \$25 Cash For anyone reporting largest number of first prices won in 1905 for one man.

These premiums are open to any man, woman, boy or girl in the world on the following conditions: "International Stock Food" is to be fed to all competing animals. The time limit is, for reporting animals and the test, for any time between May 1st, 1905, and May 1st, 1906. You can select any months for your tests during this specified time. We do not require you to feed any certain amount of "International Stock Food," but leave matter of amount used to your own judgment. Feed as much of "International Stock Food" as you think will give you best results. If two or more make the same report the money will be divided equally. At the end of your test we require your written statement as to time you started your test, amount of "International Stock Food" used and the results, and this statement to be signed by yourself and two witnesses. Animals competing for one prize must not be reported for any other prize. Each prize must be won by different animals. If any report appears to contain a self-evident error, we reserve right of asking party to make a sworn statement. You Must Send For One Of The Dan Patch Colored Lithographs, Offered Free On This Page, If You Have Not Received One. We would like a photograph of the animals before and after test, but we do not require it. You stand as good a chance as anyone in securing several hundred dollars in cash. The results, including names and address, will be published in all the leading "Farm Papers," having over five million farm subscribers. Premiums will be decided by us on the written statements which will be open for public inspection at any time. If you desire any further information we will be pleased to have you write us at any time. All letters will be answered promptly as we have 500 people in our office and 100 typewriters. Be Sure And Save This Premium List For Reference.

"International Stock Food" is sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" that the use of one ton will make you \$100.00 net profit. It is endorsed by over Two Million Farmers who have been constant users for over fifteen years. The Editor of your "Farm Paper" will tell you that we always do exactly as we agree. You have as good a chance as anyone in securing one or more of these spot cash premiums. They are much larger than any "State Fair" offers and the honor of obtaining one or more of these premiums will be much greater because the results will be published throughout the entire world. Premiums will be decided by us on the written statements which will be open for public inspection at any time. If you desire any further information we will be pleased to have you write us at any time. All letters will be answered promptly as we have 500 people in our office and 100 typewriters. Be Sure And Save This Premium List For Reference.

DAN PATCH 1:56 FREE
LITHOGRAPHED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS
Mailed With Postage Prepaid If You Answer The Following:
1st—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

**HAVE YOU USED
3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT?
CAN YOU USE ANY PART OF
\$1000. CASH**

Women and Money.—The New York "Sun" says: Far uptown on one of the side streets lives an old woman who flourishes in a business which she built up alone and practically has to herself.

In one respect she is like some of her colleagues in the culinary line. She occasionally enters the kitchens of the wealthy to prepare for a dinner which is to be especially good. But as a rule she carries on her business in her own modest and cleanly quarters. All day postal cards arrive there ordering food, varying in quantity from a simple broiled chicken to unique preparations of crab meat cooked as she learned how to cook it in her youth on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

Her clients are the semi-detached housekeepers who have become so numerous in New York in recent years. They live in apartment hotels, studios, lodging houses and the other quarters that may shelter those who occasionally long for the pleasures of housekeeping and yet shirk some of its responsibilities. The orders are delivered hot, accompanied by the receipt from the butcher or fish dealer from whom the raw material was purchased. To this is added the additional cost of preparation.

The rates are far below these of the most expensive restaurants although the quality of the food has served to increase the customers of this novel cook until her time is fully and profitably occupied. Her range is apparently as limitless as the most comprehensive bill of fare, and one needs no more than a knowledge of what is wanted and a postal card to enjoy anything that the market affords.

Gift Pecan Trees.

We have several thousand small Pecan trees, grown from seed of the best pecan in the world, that is, from seed of the C. A. Green Pecan. This pecan is of large size and its desirable feature is that the meat is very plump and of the finest character and quality. These little trees are not budded or grafted, but we have reason to believe that they will partake something of the character of the parent. We will mail one of these trees postpaid as a premium to each subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, who pays 50 cents, claiming this premium when he subscribes.

Service.—"The first and foremost is, 'What is life work, yours and mine?' and I answer, 'It is service, world service.' It is not our mission to get what we can for ourselves. Ours is to render service to mankind, to the world and for the world. You need inspiration, that is what life needs; and nothing will inspire a mortal being but a noble purpose or aim. You will be happy and successful in proportion as your life is animated by a lofty ideal of world service in whatever department rendered."

The Maid—"I suppose a loving wife suffers as much as her husband when he happens to be ill?" The Wife—"Yes; and he usually sees to it that she suffers more."—Chicago "Daily News."

Summer Clothes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. J. C.

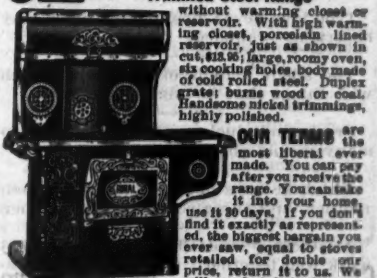
There was never a time when the woman of moderate means could clothe herself and little ones in such dainty and beautiful garments as the present, for there never was a time when organ-dies, dimities, linens, voiles and muslins could be had in such lovely colors and patterns or at such moderate prices as now. Linen is a favorite material, so also is cotton goods in linen color for dresses or shirt waists. So great is the variety of colors and quality of materials used for waists, that it would seem an easy matter to suit any taste or purse.

Children's dresses are made very daintily and trimmed with lace or embroidery. The materials used are any kind of summer goods, dimity, chambray, madras and linen being the most popular, and all of them are pretty and durable. A girl of eight has a dress of pale blue and white striped dimity made with a plain full skirt, finished with a deep hem. The waist has a round yoke, to which the lower part is gathered. A fancifully shaped bertha edged with lace is sewed in with the bottom of the yoke. The sleeves are plain and full, and the neck is finished with a straight band. The Mother Hubbard styles are the stand by for the little folks, and are so altered in appearance by various arrangements of the yoke and the application of ruffles and other trimmings, that they bear but little resemblance to the plain Mother Hubbard of several years ago.

To have beautiful things and to know how to keep them fresh and dainty are very different things. The delicate colors of these summer goods fade badly when trusted to the ordinary washer-woman, and as few families wish to incur the expense of securing the services of a French laundress, it becomes necessary to learn to do the work at home. It is neither a tedious nor a difficult task when the proper method is understood, and every woman should acquire the knowledge of how to keep her belongings in the best condition possible. When you are ready to wash them, fill a small tub half full of warm water, in which enough Ivory soap has been dissolved to make a good suds, put the garments in it and let them stand five minutes, then rub them lightly between the hands until clean. Rinse and starch them, then hang them in the shade to dry.

"Why are you so sad, Alice?" her mother asked.
"I've decided not to keep company with Mr. Jonesby any more."
"Dear me! Have you heard anything about him?"
"No. But last night, when I said I wished that I was a man, he merely asked me why, instead of getting excited and saying that life would be hateful to him if I had not been born a girl."
—Chicago "Record-Herald."

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ONE HORSE CUTAWAY DISC HARROW

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20 CENTS! For this elegant King. Greatest value ever offered. It is ALL THE RAGE in NEW YORK. People are wearing this KING on the same hand with diamonds. This ring positively guaranteed for one year. Diamond Pub. Co., 419 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

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Eggs for Setting

of Barred Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorns reduced to

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A low wagon at a low price. Handy for the farmer. Will carry a load anywhere a horse can travel.

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soon earn their cost on any farm.

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for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to Empire Mfg. Co., Box 4 Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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from less apples and more wine with our presses than with any other press made. The extra yield of juice soon pays for the press. A

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BERRY PLANTS, Etc. All at Half Agents' Prices. Let us price your list of wants. Catalogue free. Address: GREEN'S FRUIT CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Darken Your Gray Hair

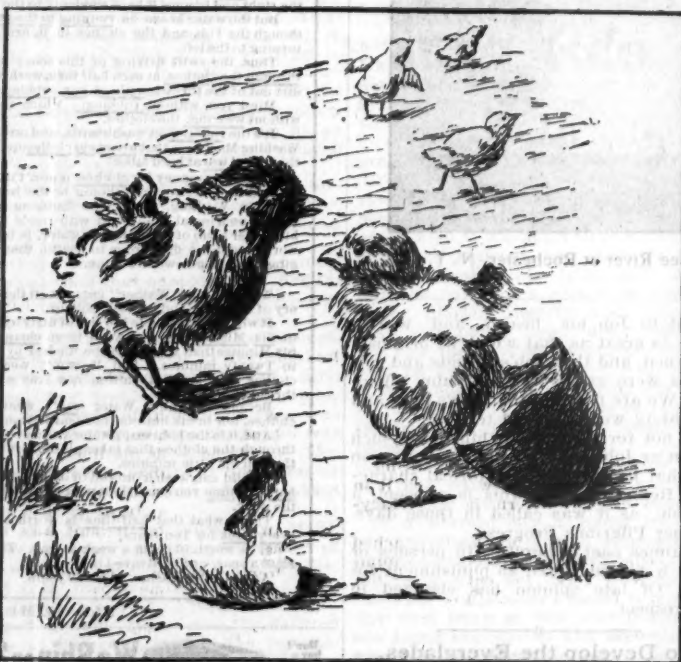
DUSY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copper, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, bark and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. OZARK HERB CO., Block 31, St. Louis, Mo.

BIRTH OF A CHICKEN.

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When Humpty Dumpty, otherwise the egg, fell from the wall he shattered his shell. He also tore to tatters that lining which is generally called the skin and which consists in reality, of two layers of tissue pressed closely together excepting where, at the blunt end of the egg, the layers puff out in a sort of blister, that in reality is an air sack. Having torn his skin, of course poor Humpty Dumpty lost both forms of that part of the egg which we call "the white," for it also is in two layers. The portion nearer to the skin is thin and watery, while the other, next to the yolk, is thick and tenacious. He also ruptured that almost impalpable membrane which surrounds the yolk and which separates it from the white. Nor was this all. Among his other ruinous misfortunes, those two ligaments—invisible to all but scientific eyes—that keep the yolk in position, were utterly destroyed. Then as a crowning misfortune he lost his germ, —that precious little spot the size of a pin's head, which under certain conditions, might have turned Humpty Dumpty into a chicken with wings sufficiently well developed to enable him to reach the ground in safety. Still it is mistakes which make history. A curious fact about this germ possessed by

length and wider at one end. This streak grows larger and assumes the form of a groove lying between two ridges. Within this groove, where but a short time before there had been nothing, a delicate white thread appears and proves to be the beginning of the spinal cord. On each side of this cord the infinitely small plates of the vertebrae gradually range themselves. The next step of development is that the whitish streak becomes curved so that it bears some resemblance to a maggot lying within the yolk. All these changes occur before the night of the very first day of incubation! By evening of the second day a tiny heart becomes visible and by the third day blood vessels in good working order are completed. So, day by day, with marvelous celerity, changes come, until by the twelfth day that which lies within each egg has come to the dignity of feathers. On the nineteenth or twentieth day the air sack previously mentioned and which is intended to hold the first breath of air for the little chick is pierced by the bird's beak. If the young fledgling has both strength and courage he may be heard to lift up his voice probably on the subject of the liberty of the individual. Up to this time the position of the chick has been such that holding the blunt end of the egg toward the light one may feel quite sure that



"A Well Regulated Chicken Emerges."

all eggs in common is, that no matter in what way the egg may be turned the germ always contrives to keep on the upper side. This may be because all life aspires, or it may be for the more matter-of-fact reason that it will thus be nearer to the body of the brooding mother and that heat which is so necessary to the embryo's higher development.

Let me endeavor to set forth how very different Humpty Dumpty's life and opportunities might have been, had his mother been more sensible.

Let us suppose that a modern hen has definitely made up her mind to sit. Having selected a nesting place she cuddles down, spreading her feathers over the eggs in an earnest and laudable resolve to do her duty by her offspring. After a few hours of warmth, there appears in most of her eggs a little whitish streak not more than one tenth of an inch in

the chick's head points away from the holder, its body lying across the egg. Up to this time also the chick has derived his nourishment from the yolk attached to his abdomen. When he commences to breathe, however, this falls away, and with a desire possibly for better ventilation, the little prisoner pecks in a circle round the spot where the air sack has been and which is perhaps the weakest part of the shell—until a small trap is formed from which a well regulated chicken emerges. One feels that to tuck this creature, with all his wonderful belongings, legs, wings, beak, beady eyes and a generally knowing air, into the shell again, would be an incomparably harder task than that which confounded all the king's horses and all the king's men, when they could not put Humpty Dumpty together again.—Georgia Fraser Newhall.

Her Boy—Mrs. Clara Hackett, mother of James K. Hackett, said in a recent interview: Mr. Hackett's father died when my son was only 2 years old, and so we have always been together. When he was a boy at school he was very popular, and I gave him the whole top floor of the house to use as a playroom. The boys used our house as a rendezvous. I tried to follow my son in all his sports, and all his playmates, as well as he, used to make me their confidant and chum. I used to go to their baseball games and their football matches, and so they felt I was really and truly interested in them and all that they did. Then when my son went to college, I helped him in his lectures, and all these things drew us closer together than is generally the case with a mother and son. I wanted him to be a lawyer, and he did take a course at law, for I knew how beneficial it would be to him in business or whatever pursuit he afterwards went into, but I did not urge him to go on the stage or try to bias him in any way as to the choosing of a profession. After his law course, however, he said he wanted to follow in his

father's footsteps, and he had always been such a clear headed and dutiful son that I said if he wanted to do so I wished him God-speed.

To wax a new floor use first a good wood "filler" which must be thoroughly rubbed off before it becomes too hard, and then a prepared wax. It is better to purchase this wax unless you have had a great deal of experience in mixing it. Apply the prepared wax with a thin woolen rag and polish it in with a heavy brush or brick, rubbing the floor across the grain first and with the grain afterward. The wax must be applied in a very thin coat and thoroughly rubbed into the floor. After the floor has been filled and dried two coats of wax are necessary to finish it.

Potatoes on Trees.—At last the old gag of potatoes growing on trees is to lose its point. Burbank has developed a potato that grows above ground. Some day, perhaps, one will have to use ladders to pick his potatoes and spades to dig his apples.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

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Get this ad. cut and send to us, enclose 98 cents and 10 cents extra to pay postage (\$1.08 in all), please also send 10 cents run from 10 to 45 inches (best measure), and we will send you this new 1906 stylish, beautifully trimmed, white lawn waist by mail, prepaid. If you do not admit it is the handsomest summer waist you have ever seen, a wonderful bargain at the price, simply return it to us and we will return your \$1.08. Made of finest white French lawn; the entire front is made of beautiful embroidery in the latest design and trimmed with side plaits and tucks, with the newest tucked waist; detachable crushed collar and soft finished cuffs of the same material. Possess the choice of our entire immense waist stock, the best value and most stunning effect in summer waists offered at only 98 cents to advertise this department. Six thousand will be sold at 98 cents. Order today, get the most wonderful bargain value and wear the most stylish waist in your town at less than wholesale cost. Our handsome, complete catalogue, showing everything in ladies' and misses' suits, skirts and waists, full of the most beautiful styles, all at the lowest possible prices, sent free on request. For our free catalogue of LADIES' WEARING APPAREL, Address: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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will set, water and fertilize 10,000 plants per day. Every plant securely set by absorption—nature's own way. No blanks—no stumping—no more lame backs—no damage by cut worms.

Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants seen for many a day. For cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco, celery, etc. Order to-day.

Regular price, \$3.75. Our price, to introduce it (weight 5 lbs.), \$3.45. Address order to GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Supply Department, Rochester, N. Y.

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Work of planting in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (send small note). Rev. Geo. F. Crawford writes, made \$7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make \$5.00 day planting. One Forster school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made \$8.00 profit one day, \$9.35 another." Planting business easily learned. We teach you Free—No Experience Necessary. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Tin plating. Heavy Plating—best process. No try fee. Sample. Outside all States Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catalog, Agency and Offer. Address: F. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.

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"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Joe Cone.

A dorg is either a match fur a wood-
chuck or he ain't.

Pollertics is onsertin fur evrybuddy
cept the feller who gits elected.

Fur a much despised bird ol' Jim Crow
seems tew hev a purty good pull.

Hoss-sense is mighty hard tew find
anywheres in the region uv a race-track.

When the ol' cat gits her back up it's
high time fur the dorg tew back up also.

Tramps are more apt tew stop at the
house where the woodpile is all worked
up.

Detarmination is the best leverage tew
use fur tryin' tew lift the mor'gice on a
farm.

Never brag uv yewr fish till yewr
frien's are sartified yew didn't visit the
market.

A dorg an' cat kin live turgether
peacefully ez long ez it's pollicery tur
dew so.

Weedin' onions an' goin' fishin' ap-
pears tew be the av'rige country boy's
extremes.

When doctors dissergree it's high time
tew send fur yewr mother or yewr
mother-in-law.

Some people air their opinions so
strong that their neighbors hev tew shut
down their winders.

Many a man in this worl' hez made
his mark notwithstanding he wuz tew
poor tew buy a pencil.

Many a man is called a "good feller"
down street, but it don't allus foller
him all the way home.

Bisickles an' autermobiles hev made
hoss flesh so cheap that even the can-
neries are git'n alarmed.

It's a pity when a coaw receives a kick
that she ain't got the privelege uv re-
turnin' the complermunt.

A good many people would fall a long
way undersize of their measure wuz
tuk with the golden rule.

A truthful boy will stan' on his dig-
nity so firmly that he will furgit all
about his feet bein' tired.

The boy who whistles at his work hez,
fur the time bein', furgot all about the
fish-pond an' the baseball d'imon'.

One crow or three crows ain't "bad
luck" unless they hap'n tew git next tew
yewr cornfield when yew ain't lookin'.

Some farmers think that their good
roads instid uv bringin' prosperity in
tew their taowns hez on'y brought au-
termobiles.

Don't be tew hard on the ol' hen.
Perhaps yew would pick out a good
lokin' piece uv soft graound ef yew hed
tew scratch fur a livin'.

Passenger—Whatever became of the
Bulger family?

Bus Driver—Oh, Bill turned out fine.
Got to be an actor. Tom's an artist;
Mary's a music teacher. But John never
amounted to much. It took all he could
earn to support the others.—Chicago
"Journal."

When all is done and said,
In the end thus you shall find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
That hath a quiet mind.—Lord Vaux.

Write "Osgood" Blinghamton, N. Y., about their
"New Idea" ready to weigh "Fitless Scale."

\$1000. SPOT CASH

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, MEN, WOMEN.

\$75 Cash For any boy or girl under 18 years of age
raising the largest calf to six months of age.

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\$50 Cash For any woman reporting largest amount
of butter from one cow for any 90 days.

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\$50 Cash For any man or woman reporting largest
amount of milk from 8 cows for any 90 days.

\$50 Cash For any man, woman or boy raising the largest
number of pigs from 8 sows to four months of age.

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\$25 Cash For any man, woman or boy raising the largest
number of pigs from one sow to four months of age.

\$25 Cash For anyone reporting largest number of pigs
arrows by one sow, dead and alive counted.

\$125 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for one
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\$125 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for one
car load of hogs for any 90 days.

\$25 Cash For anyone showing largest gain for ten
hogs for any 90 days.

\$25 Cash For anyone raising the largest hog to six
months of age.

\$25 Cash For anyone showing the greatest gain for
one hog for any 90 days.

\$25 Cash For anyone reporting smallest amount of grain
used for a team working every day for any 90 days.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.
Price, 50 Cents per Year, Postage Free.
Office, cor. South and Highland Aves.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

125,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1905.

EDITORIAL

Our thoughts are prayers or curses.

Seek not for reputation beyond merit.

The divinity in us is in our hearts.

The dishonest man is advertised without cost.

He who is not willing to serve might as well be dead.

He who discards all new ideas is worse than the heathen.

True love never dies, but at times may be cruelly wounded.

The silent man is often credited with wise things that he might have said.

Frogs and ducks cannot see why so many people object to rainy weather.

The best boys usually take after their mother, and the girls after their father.

Aristocracy and Christianity do not work well together. Christ was not aristocratic.

A Dog's Reasoning.—I have made a study of animals for many years and have constantly held that they are reasoning creatures, the same as man except that their reasoning capacity is much less than that of man, but on every occasion my claim has been disputed. Scientists will not concede that animals reason, but hold that they are guided by instinct. Now we have the evidence of a man, who was hopelessly tied to the earth by a tree which had fallen upon him, so that he could not extricate himself. His pet collie dog went home, whined, caught the farmer's wife by the dress and pulled her to the door. Guided by the dog's strange actions she followed him to the woods and found her husband in his critical condition from which he was rescued. Who will say now that animals do not reason?

Should Wives Work?—In olden times, people were married at an early age with the expectation that both man and wife would work for the common good. Of late years, the idea has prevailed that the husband only should work and that the wife should be idle, and dressed to receive company. This is a mistaken idea, except in cases where the husband is wealthy. It is needless to ask, why do not men marry at an earlier age, if the wives of poor men are to be simply a burden and not a help. Let young men about to marry have it plainly understood that while they are poor and struggling for advancement, the wife should be willing to do her part of the work of life. Work for either man or woman should not be slavery or drudgery. The proper amount of work is good for man and woman, both mentally and physically.

Ashamed of Father and Mother.—Parents sacrifice themselves through life for their children. Many parents live for their children, giving them better advantages of education, travel and in society, than they themselves received. Then as the children grow up, there is a suspicion that they are ashamed of the good father and mother who have done so much for them; ashamed of their defects in grammar, ashamed of their style of clothing or ashamed of their old-fashioned ways. Then comes a sad awakening in the minds and hearts of these kind fathers and mothers who have done so much for the good of their offspring.

Nothing displays so plainly shallowness of character and coarseness of mental fibre as the ungrateful conduct of children. Ashamed of father and mother who, doubtless, have more good sense and general ability ten times over, than the vain and frivolous children who criticize them. Suppose the father and mother do not use the best of grammar, or do not wear the best clothing. Those who meet them, if they have good sense, can appreciate the many good qualities of the old people that have been built up through their hardships and privations.

Man's Ideal of Woman.—Before marriage a man's ideal of woman is greatly exaggerated and extravagant. Such a man builds up an ideal of woman which is not true to life. He fancies her an angel, though he might easily learn that she is not an angel; he imagines her a sample of perfection, whereas he could easily learn that she is not perfect; he imagines her serene and happy under all circumstances, whereas he might easily learn that this is an error. After marriage man's ideal of woman suffers a change. He then learns that woman has as many frailties and defects as men and as many virtues as man and not more. One reason why marriage is a failure is this. During courtship the man and the maid each attempt to persuade the other that he or she is the embodiment of perfection. They are dressed in their best, they adopt their most attractive manners, they try hard to charm each other during courtship. After marriage their illusions of life are often dispelled. The wife criticizes the husband, the husband criticizes the wife; personal appearance at home receives but little attention, and good manners are abandoned, and yet, notwithstanding the mistakes of the two, marriage is, a success.

The Dead Wife.—We are told of a wealthy man who built a tomb over the grave of his wife, with rooms in the tomb which he furnished, living thereafter every day of his life in this tomb. He would have slept there at night but the authorities would not allow him to do so. He continually conversed with his dead wife believing that she could hear him and that she answered him. Many will consider this poor husband demented, but in fact there are few who can realize the anguish of a husband at the loss of his wife. An eminent lawyer once told me that on the loss of his wife he felt as though he had been cut in two. He had no words strong enough to express his grief and sense of loneliness. My father was nearly ninety years old when my mother died, she being eighty-five years old. My father was utterly disconsolate and remarked, "This is a hard world." I have often thought of his words thus expressed. This is indeed a hard world. The babe comes into the world with a cry and goes out with a moan. The interval between birth and death is crowded with anxiety and sorrow. As men and women grow old, white haired, wrinkled, feeble, with tottering steps, declining vision and loss of ambition, they realize that old friends are dead and gone, and that new friendships are not so easily formed as of yore, thus a sense of loneliness overcomes them. Such feelings may come even when old people are surrounded with wealth, relatives, friends, a good home and all the comforts of life. What then can be the feelings of the very aged who suffer for the necessities of life, for a roof to shelter, or sufficient clothing to keep them warm, and who are dependent upon strangers for sustenance?

Planting for Honey.—Many people are asking what is the best honey plant or tree. Some plant fields of buckwheat, others furnish white clover. The man who has orchards or berry fields never need plant special crops for honey bees for the season when fruits are in bloom. Apple tree blossoms furnish excellent pasturage for honey bees, and most excellent honey is made from apple blossoms. Honey bees are exceedingly fond of the sweet of the strawberry blossoms also the blossoms of the raspberry, blackberry and of almost all of the small fruits. Bees are also busy in the peach blossoms, cherry and plum blossoms; in fact the man who grows fruits does much to encourage bees and honey making providing he does not spray his trees or plants when they are blossom, thus destroying countless thousands of honey bees. Every fruit grower should be a bee keeper.

Out on the Farm.—It is helpful for any one, particularly for young people to get away from their home surroundings and mingle in new scenes and with new acquaintances even for a brief period. How often they return to their old home better satisfied with it than ever before. Remember that those who live in cities

would be very glad to get out on your retired farm home. They would find many things to amuse them there; they would enjoy a horseback ride through the lanes and byways, listening to the birds and seeing the horses, cows, sheep and other animals feeding in the pastures or reclining beneath the shade trees. They would wander up and down the streams and would search for wild flowers. While they might not fancy the young people who live in the neighborhood they would take pleasure in meeting them, enjoying even their eccentricities. When I was a young man I lived in a retired location. Everything of interest in that location was centered around the local church and the school. I made much of the old church. It is surprising how much you can do for your home church and how much the old church can do for you. I advise you to make a determined effort to make more of your present surroundings and particularly of your church society. Organize some new church society or church work, thus gathering the people of your locality around you, seeing how much you can do for them. It is in doing work for others that we get most of the happiness and satisfaction of life.

Workmen Who Support A Church.—At Green's nurseries the workmen as a rule attend church and many of them are members of the Baptist church near by. I recently learned that these men give liberally to the support of this church, the sums varying in amount from \$3 to \$5, \$6, \$10, \$15, \$18, and \$25 each. The total payments of these men toward the support of this village church is nearly one-fifth of the total amount raised each year.

Strawberries.—In answer to the question how best to remove runners from strawberry plants I will say, take a hoe and straighten the shank below the blade by heating it red hot. Then remove the bend of the shank so that the edge of the blade will be in line with the handle, that is until the hoe is made in the shape and form of a spade. Bend the shank until you get just the right angle for the edge of the blade to set on the ground. Will some reader of Green's Fruit Grower tell me how to destroy the white grub that infests strawberry plantations cutting off the roots of the strawberry plants?—George Hunter.

Reply: I know of no other method than to watch the plantation and when the foliage of the plant withers dig it up and kill the grub. If this is not done the grub will move from plant to plant, thus destroying large numbers of strawberry plants.

Telling the Truth.—We should aim to be truthful. If we are liars our statements amount to nothing, for our friends will not know what to believe or what not to believe. But the truth should not always be told. If our friend is very old we must not call his attention or the attention of others to that fact. If our friend is deformed, or has ugly features we must not be telling the truth about them. It is better not to allude to such things. We may have our own idea as to the truth in regard to religious subjects but we should not be continually forcing these truths upon others who are entitled to their own views. In politics the same rule will hold. Both in religion and politics we often inherit our views, or are taught them so early in life it is impossible for us to change them. Therefore why should we attempt to change the views of others whose opinions have been formed in the same manner?

The Student.—In youth three or four years spent in completing an education seems a long period, thus young men often hesitate about undertaking the work, but in mature life people often regret that they did not spend more time as students. In fact we are students for life. We never reach the period when we can say "Now I lay down my studies, I have finished my course." There is very much to learn in all the departments of life. Life is too short for the completion of our studies.

Barn Cellars.—In old times barn cellars were made of stone and the deeper they were in the ground the more they were desired. The experience of recent years is that an extra story can be placed in the barn without stone cellars, that are equally desirable. If the cellars are made of stone they can be above the ground and not excavated. Excavated cellars are more dark and damp than those built above the ground. If you must drive into the floor above, one end of the cellar can be made of stone to admit of an embankment for the driveways to the second floor. I have just built a three story brick barn. There was no excavation and yet there were three stories. The lower floor is cemented and

is used for stables. The second floor is for carriages; the third floor for hay and feed. There is an embankment leading to within twelve feet of one end. This twelve feet is bridged so I can drive under it. This prevents the earth from being banked against the wall shutting out light with a tendency to press the wall over and make the lower floor damp.

Value of Opinions.—There was a time when opinions ruled the world. In those days opinions were so mighty strong men were persecuted and deprived of life on account of their opinions. The opinion of one man on subjects of religion, finance, or other public policy was an affair of serious importance. In those days people at large accepted opinions ready made as their own. Now opinions have lost much of their power. We care but little for the opinions of other people. We feel competent to form opinions of our own. This is the reason why lectures and sermons do not attract the attention that they did many years ago. I can remember thirty-five years back when the lecture course of Rochester, N. Y., was the event of the year. It was attended by the elite. The largest halls were crowded on almost every occasion. Now it is almost impossible to get an audience for a lecture no matter how prominent or wise the lecturer. The fact that we of this age feel competent to form our own opinions is a sign of progress. It is dangerous for one man to make opinions that shall be accepted by millions of people.

Skeptical Books.—A friend has left on my desk a book prepared at great personal sacrifice by a poor widower with a large family of children to support. The object of this book is to destroy belief in the Bible, to destroy all belief in God. I cannot see why any man could spend so much time and money for this purpose. Supposing this man had the ability to blot out the Creator of the universe from all religious belief, would the world be a gainder thereby? It seems to me that if this object were attained and there was no more belief in God, or in the Creator who desires the welfare of mankind, life would scarcely be worth living. I do not doubt that there are errors in all religious beliefs. We see that there are errors in religions of other people therefore we should be willing to concede that there may be errors in our own. But that there is a Heavenly Father and a Divine Teacher, we should accept as fundamental truths.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HUNT FOR BEARS AND WOLVES.

It is unusual for presidents of the United States or for rulers of foreign nations to start out on such hazardous expeditions as President Roosevelt has recently engaged in. With a party of friends and guides our president has penetrated the remote mountain retreats of the grizzly and black bear, wolf, mountain lion and other rare game. This has been done at a season of the year when the mountains are partly covered with snow and when snow storms are constantly impending, also when the roads are almost impassable. In this hunting the president of the United States has risked his life. He has also taxed his physical endurance to the utmost.



The above humorous cartoon, rephotographed by permission from the Chicago Daily Tribune, will be appreciated by readers of Green's Fruit Grower. It is the best of cartoons of recent date. In another cartoon the bears are represented as holding a convention protesting against the invasion of their wild retreats by the president of a peace loving people.

"They were camels that bore rich spices and diamonds over the desert, while they themselves fed on brambles."



A Kind Voice.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. C. Dillon.

A word, girls and boys! lay down your toys,
I've a melody, learn ye by heart.
Clear your throat; with a thought,
Music! None to be bought.
The notes are of "Life" a part.
Not like Do, Re, Mi, Fa, So, La, Si, Do.
With seven tones, repeating the first.
My scale has but four notes (or letters
to learn),
Whose tones allay the soul's thirst.
You may give a kind hand
But that's deaf and dumb;
Your eyes with pity may peer;
You may do deeds of kindness, far away,
or at home.
There's a melody sweeter to hear, and
How happy you'll be
If you think long with me.
Try to practice my kindly advice.
Let your notes ever be L. O. V. E.
Acquire and hold a kind voice.

Helpful Wives.

The wife of the laboring man—how can she be a helpmeet to that husband, who by toiling early and late, can not manage to give his family the bare necessities of life? asks "Successful Farmer." Surely he needs help, and yet she with her little brood around her, depending on her for their comfort, with her lack perhaps of health and strength, with her daily problem of how to make one dollar do the work of two—she can do nothing to help. So she mourns, as she puts the tiny rooms in order, as she washes and turns once more the little dress, as she mends little stockings and patches tiny garments that seemed to have no place left for another patch, and perhaps the hot rebellious tears fall as she feels that she is helpless—so helpless.

But, as her husband comes home from work, she forgets her trouble, and meets him at the door with a loving smile, a tender caress, just as in the days when they were lover and sweetheart; and, as he notes the sunny face, the shining hair, the clear eyes beaming with wifely affection, his heart goes out in joy and gratitude that he is blessed among men. He may be often downcast and disheartened, but her words of encouragement, her hopeful prophecy of better times just ahead, her assurance that poverty, with him is far sweeter than wealth would be with any other man, give him new strength, new courage, new hope, and he goes gladly to his daily toil, with a song on his lips, and a loving backward look at the little woman smiling "good-bye" in the door way.

Not help? Dear, little woman, who in all the wide world has a better right to the dear title of helpmeet? You may not be able to add a dollar to the family purse, but do make a Heaven to him who must earn every dollar.

So, no matter, after all, what your circumstances may be, you can still be a helpmeet. Infinite wisdom spoke the words, finite wisdom must interpret. Helpmeet—that is the heart of the whole matter—the keynote to the beautiful song of a happy life. You may not be able to earn money by teaching, by sewing, by writing—you may be able only to be the homemaker, the house keeper. If the heart of your husband can safely trust in you, then are you a true helpmeet, the possessor of the proudest title a wife can wear.

"Lend me your umbrella, dear. It's raining, and I've got to go to the vestry meeting again to-night." "But, John, why don't you take the one you've been carrying for the past week?" "What, to the vestry meeting? Why, that's where I got it."—Philadelphia "Press."

Helpless people are like broken furniture stored in attics.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1905.

Old Fashioned Cakes.

Snow Cake—One coffee cupful of sweet cream, two coffee cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Two and one-half coffee cupfuls of flour. One teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, whites of eight eggs; flavor with almond.

Orange Cake—Two cupfuls of sugar, yolks of five eggs and whites of three. One-half cupful of water, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, juice and grated rind of one orange. Bake in sheets.

Orange Fillings—Whites of two eggs grated peel and juice of one orange, add to this sufficient powdered sugar to spread easily.

Raspberry Charlotte Russe—Line the bottom of a tin mold with white paper and the sides with split ladyfingers. Soak one ounce of gelatine in a half pint of cold water, and when soft place it over the fire until dissolved. Press one quart of fresh raspberries through a sieve and add one cup powdered sugar. When the gelatine is cold mix with the berries and sugar, add one pint of whipped cream sweetened to taste, pour into the lined mold and place on ice. This should be eaten cold.

An asparagus omelet one of the delights of the season. Break four eggs into a bowl and whisk with a Dover egg-beater until light and foamy. Add four tablespoonfuls of cream, a salt-spoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Have a clean, smooth omelet pan,

rinsing with very hot water. Put in the eggs and pour boiling water over them. Cover closely and let stand five minutes, if the eggs are liked soft; longer, if further cooking is desired.

A writer in the "Delineator" gives some sensible advice about eggs. There is a general impression that eggs, acknowledged to be a completed food, may be safely eaten on all occasions. On the contrary, as the writer alluded to points out, invalids and young children should never be given eggs unless they are very fresh. Persons suffering from biliousness, gastritis, and several other troubles find difficulty in digesting even fresh eggs. Some physicians declare that the slightest tendency towards rheumatism makes eggs undesirable. The white of eggs whipped to a froth with a little water, is a good thing to give fever patients, as a rule, but the physician should be consulted before even this is given to a sick person.

Tomato Soup—Melt one-half tablespoonful butter in saucepan; add two tablespoonfuls fine chopped onions, the same of carrots and celery; cook six minutes without browning; add one tablespoon flour, stir a few minutes; then add one and one-half pints boiling water and one can of tomatoes; season with one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon sugar and a soup bouquet. Boil thirty minutes; strain and serve.

Split Pea Soup—Wash one pint split peas; put in two quarts cold water in sauce pan over the fire; add one-half ta-



Here is an arbor over the sides and top of which are trained various fruiting vines at the home of our subscriber, Mrs. L. Hatch. The arbor extends from the rear of the house to the shore of a beautiful lake. The lake can be seen splendidly from the rear of the house through this arbor. You cannot imagine a more delightful retreat than this arbor on a hot day. Very likely a boat is moored at the foot of the arbor, where our friends are invited to go sailing over the waters of the crystal lake.

and melt it in a tablespoonful of butter, and let it run all over the pan. When hissing hot pour the egg mixture into it. As it cools, prick in several places with a fork to allow the uncooked portions to run under. Lift with the fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Have ready several spoonfuls of cooked asparagus points mixed with a little melted butter, a few drops of lemon juice and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Spread evenly over the top of the omelet, double dexterously and shake out of the pan onto a hot platter.

A Pine Apple Sherbet—A pine apple sherbet, or water-ice, is excellent served by itself as a dessert, or with vanilla or strawberry ice-cream. Cut a thoroughly ripe pineapple into two equal parts. Chop one-half fine, and lay the remainder away for any further use you may have for it. Take the chosen half, which is chopped fine and pound it to a pulp with a potato-masher. Add a liberal cupful of granulated sugar, and pound the pulp again. Squeeze in the juice of two or three sound lemons. Add a quart of ice-cold water, stirring the whole with a wooden spoon. Strain the entire water-ice through a coarse sieve, and add the whites of two eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, adding the juice of half a cupful of sugar, and freeze the mixture like an ice-cream. Serve it with pineapple cake for dessert.

Marchpane, which is an almond paste confection, is used for stuffing large raisins and dates, to serve between the courses at dinner, or on the tea table. Chocolate drops are also filled with marchpane.

Mayonnaise dressing is a little heavy for a dinner salad, yet this one eaten at a recent club luncheon, was very dainty, and also pretty to look upon. The salad was shredded pimientos, green peppers, and lettuce hearts, and the mayonnaise was lightened with whipped cream.

Coddled eggs are the perfection of boiled eggs, and once eaten will always be preferred to the other. Have a deep cup or similar receptacle, heated by

ble spoon salt; as soon as it boils add one-half cup fine cut celery and one large peeled potato, cut into pieces. Fry in one tablespoon butter or drippings two fine chopped onions, five minutes; add to the soup with one fine cut carrot; cover the saucepan and boil the soup till done; season to taste with salt and a little white pepper; serve with small squares of toasted bread.

Disraeli said that the two powers at which a man should never grumble are the weather and his wife. No man said prettier things to his wife than did he. She, for her part, ruled in her own kingdom, but she was a sensible woman and swayed the scepter gently. Once when Vernon Harcourt was dining at her house he remarked in a humorous way on the picture which hung on the wall opposite to where he was sitting. The lady depicted in it was certainly not overdressed. "Oh," said his hostess, "that is one of Disraeli's favorite pictures, but you should see the Venus he has in his bedroom." And the gallant Harcourt replied to Mrs. Disraeli that no doubt when she was there Venus was very much in evidence. Disraeli himself enjoyed the compliment and so did his wife, and neither of them was foolish enough to take it in earnest, for Mrs. Disraeli was good and faithful but not beautiful—in all which respects she bore no sort of resemblance to Venus.

Lord Lyons said when he came back from America that he had never met a stupid American woman. Which shows how handsomely he could compliment the nation that had for many years been entertaining him. One of the prettiest compliments to his host and hostess was paid by another guest when on leaving he said, "I only know that it is morning when I come here, and night when I go away."

A man is never quite sure whether a woman is sorry or glad when she cries.

Hanna's Courtship.

Nearly thirty-eight years ago Mark Hanna was just starting on his business career as a grocer in Cleveland. He was poor, plodding and, to the casual observer, a very every day sort of young man. Daniel Rhodes was one of the rich coal owners of the state. He had one daughter, Gussie, the very idol of his soul. Gussie Rhodes met and loved the obscure, poor young man, Mark Hanna. Mr. Rhodes was astounded when the daring young grocer called upon him and asked for the hand of his daughter. He refused absolutely to grant the young suitor even time enough to beg. He said "No!" curtly and sharply, and when he saw his daughter he tried to scold her, but instead he took her in his honest arms and begged her not to think of "this unknown man, Hanna," he said he never never could consent to such a choice for his child.

Gussie Rhodes told her father, with many a reassuring embrace, that she would never marry without his consent, and she added, "But, papa dear, I shall never marry any man but Mark Hanna." Then she promised her father not to see her lover or write to him for a year at least. A foreign tour was taken for that change of scene which is supposed to work wonders in heart affections.

For nearly a year the "change of scene" prescription was faithfully pursued and the patient, always cheerfully submissive, gentle and charming, obviously grew frailer day by day. Almost in despair the old man brought his child home again, and one morning he gathered the courage to ask her if she still cared for Mark Hanna.

"Why, father," she replied, "I shall always love Mark. I told you that, you know, a year ago."

Poor old "Uncle Dan Rhodes!" Sending for the obscure young man, he said to him: "Mr. Hanna, Gussie loves you; that is my only reason for accepting you as her future husband. You are poor. I'll fix it so Gussie can live as she has been accustomed to, and I suppose I must see you marry her."

Now the coming young man cast ever so slight a shadow of his future greatness on the opportunity of the present.

"Mr. Rhodes," he said, "I most gratefully accept the gift of your daughter's love, but I cannot make her my wife unless she will be content to live as my means will enable us. I can neither accept aid nor permit my wife to accept it from any one."

So Mark Hanna and Gussie Rhodes were married, and the bride went from her father's house to live in a tiny little cottage, where, with one maid of all work, she was as happy as a queen.—Pittsburg "Dispatch."

Fireproof Mats, Premium.

Asbestos mats are very desirable for the housewife. They are indestructible by fire. Even if you throw these mats on the burning coals, and leave them there all day, they will not burn or become scorched. Place these mats on your hottest stove, then you can place on the mat your tin or other dish and cook or stew without any danger of burning. There are many ways in which the housewife can make these fireproof mats of service. Therefore, Green's Fruit Grower decided to offer six of these fireproof mats, to be sent by mail, post-paid, as a premium with each subscription to Green's Fruit Grower at 50c, the subscriber to claim this premium when sending the 50c.

What Wives Want.

A word of praise for a nice dinner or a becoming dress.

A companion, not merely a supporter, in her husband.

A kind word sometimes more than a new set of dishes.

An occasional petting, but never in public.

To feel that the experience of every day justifies her preference for this man.

To be treated with a dignity and a tender consideration which will tell her plainer than words that her husband has not regretted his choice.—Boston "Traveler."

Head of Institute—"I'm afraid we can't cure your husband of drinking, madame."

She—"Your note said it could be done in six months."

"True; but I hadn't seen you then."

"Life."

Space in a crowded closet can be saved by using the patent hangers made for men's trousers, the little metal strip holding a dress skirt smoothly across the front breadth.

Probably more men would become famous if they didn't attempt to write poetry.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The doors of truth are never closed.

The pure in heart need not fear ghosts.

He who wantonly wounds my feelings is as bad as the burglar.

Music has charms, but too much of it is like eating too much pie.

Do not wait until your friend is dead before assuring him of your love.

Mice and rats conclude that corn and wheat are produced for their benefit.

Are you ready for the opportunity which at any moment may knock at your door?

I can recommend American Blush, Banana, Duchess, Fanny and Maiden's Blush for apples. For pears, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, and Wilder Early. For cherries, Early Richmond, Bates Cherry and Lipp.

San Jose Scale.—Sometimes trees can be saved from scale by cutting off all the branches, leaving simply stubs, 2 to 4 feet long extending out from the trunk. Then scrape the bark with a hoe until it is smooth, then paint the trunk and stubs with a brush, using simply crude petroleum, working the crude oil into the crevices and digging away the soil at the base of the trunk so that any scale there may be destroyed.

STOMACH BOOK FREE

HOW TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.

The best book ever written on Dyspepsia and how to cure it is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Health Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority of the age on the treatment and cure of stomach troubles.



The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to all victims of Dyspepsia. It was written to help sufferers from this trouble back to perfect health, and it explains all about the cause, danger and cure of this annoying and painful ailment. It shows how Dyspepsia comes on; how surely and dangerously it weakens every part of the system, and how to overcome it by the new and successful method that cures even the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia thoroughly and permanently. Fine drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Dyspepsia, send for this book and find out what to do. Dyspepsia can be entirely cured and this book explains how. It's in great demand so ask for it to-day. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it to

HEALTH SPECIALIST SPROULE,
11 to 15 Trade Building, Boston.

FREE DYSPEPSIA BOOK COUPON.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

How We Made the Old Farm Pay

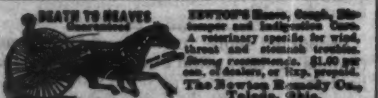
This booklet by the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, giving in full his experience as a fruit grower and a business man in the city during the past forty years, is of interest especially to beginners. The supply of this publication is nearly exhausted. We have only about 10 of these booklets left. We offer by mail a copy postpaid for 25 cents. Send to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y., for it soon if you desire a copy.



Be Your Own Chiropodist. We have a handsome 32-page illustrated booklet on "How to Have Easy, Healthy, Shapely Feet," which we will mail to any address for a 3c stamp. Bunions can be cured. The booklet tells you how to do it in your own home without cutting and without the slightest inconvenience. It also tells about the prevention and removal of corns, ingrowing toe nails and the treatment of all kinds of foot troubles. **POST REMEDY CO., 1210 SO. LAWNDALE AVE., CHICAGO.**

Never Cut a Corn

It is dangerous. Our plasters give safe, sure and speedy relief, extracting the corn without pain or trouble. Mailed direct to your address five for a dime, fifteen for a quarter. Booklet on foot comfort free with each order. Not sold by dealers. **SIMPLEX CORN CURE, 1083 WALNUT ST. PHIL.**



Great Wealth.—Have you a desire to become very wealthy? I cannot say that I have this desire. I wish to have a competency, that is enough money or property to give me a revenue sufficient for making my old age comfortable and enjoyable, enough to enable me to indulge in acts of benevolence. Beyond this I cannot see why you should be anxious to accumulate money. Large wealth brings large responsibility and large anxiety. Uneasy rests the head of the man worth many millions.

No, we have not enough new fruits. I mean by this that more attention should be given to the propagation of new fruits. We are yet on the threshold of improvements in various varieties of fruits as well as of the improvements of various breeds of poultry, sheep, cattle, horses, etc. Consider what has been done in increasing the speed of race horses. Not many years ago a mile in three minutes was considered marvelous speed. Later two-forty was very speedy. Gradually the record of speed has been reduced until recently horses have made a mile in two minutes. Here is an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. Supposing varieties of apples, peaches, pears, strawberries, currants and other fruits are increased in value 33 1-3 per cent., imagine the wealth these improvements would bring to our country and to fruit growers.

Do not fail to plant the Bosc, Anjou, Lawrence and Sheldon pears. Here are four pears of marked superiority in quality. These are varieties that are not known so generally as their merits deserve. How few there are who have on their grounds a tree of Bosc or Lawrence. Bosc is of large size, beautiful in color and delicious in quality. Lawrence is one of the longest keeping pears of those of good quality. It is not a large pear, but is prized wherever known. Sheldon and Anjou are better known than those named, and yet are not often seen in orchards.

Slavery of Farm Life.—There are many people who think farm life is a life of slavery but it need not be so. If a farm is managed by a man having no idea of business or of business methods, or by one who is slack and shiftless, farm life may indeed be compared to slavery not only to the owner of the farm but to his wife and other members of the family. But if the farmer has some knowledge of business and realizes that farming is a business, and if this man starts out in life with the determination of making his farm life a businesslike one in all its details, being up to date in the use of machinery and in all the affairs pertaining to his work, under these conditions farm life should be one of the most enjoyable of all and the least like slavery. Business men in cities are desperately driven day in and day out throughout the entire year, whereas the farmer has his busy seasons of seed-time, harvesting and haying, and then a long season of comparative leisure during the winter months. Farmers live longer than any other class of men. A farmer to enjoy his life at the fullest should be able to appreciate the charms of nature, the songs and habits of birds, the beauty of the sunrise, the sunset, the ever changing forms of the clouds, the beauty of flowers and the foliage of trees, and of the many other attractive and interesting things that surround him.

Costs \$200,000 to Save Two Lives.—The captain of a steamship arriving on this coast from Europe turned a little out of his course to save two men tossed by the waves in a small boat during a storm. He saved these two men but in consequence his steamship was driven upon the shoals and \$200,000 worth of sugar were thrown over board in order to lighten the ship that it might be saved from destruction. Possibly the steamship will also be destroyed. Readers of Green's Fruit Grower will commend the action of this sailor in taking considerable risk to save human lives. It is difficult to estimate the value of one man's life. Even \$100,000 may not be too high a price to pay for such a life. There are many men who have risked their own lives to save the life of another. But if this steamship had been filled with passengers it would not have been wise to have risked the lives of all these passengers in order to save the lives of two men. In every important issue we have to weigh up the case as it may appear from different standpoints. It is for this reason that people are often judged harshly.

A Revolution in Diet.—"What shall we eat?" is now one of the most important questions. In past ages many people have asked "What can we eat, or what form of food can we possibly find to sustain life?" Now food products are more

plentiful and most people are at liberty to take their choice of various kinds of food. The conclusion of scientific men is that tea, coffee and meat are injurious to the health of men, women and children. There are thousands of people suffering from headaches, exhaustion and nerve prostration who do not suspect the cause of their trouble, and yet they are poisoning themselves with tea, coffee and meat often three times a day. Tea and coffee do more injury to the human race than alcoholic drinks for the reason that tea and coffee are more universally used.

They are as great stimulants as alcohol. I mean by this that a good strong cup of coffee or tea will stimulate the system more than an ordinary drink of whisky. Rheumatism, gout and neuralgia are common ailments now, and these are largely the result of drinking tea and coffee and eating meat. The question is often raised, what is the cause of cancer, heart disease, paralysis, Bright's disease and tumors which have become so prevalent? Most diseases are caused by impure blood, and meat eating does much to cause impurities of blood. The free use of tea and coffee has been the source of many of the ailments I have mentioned. If tea, coffee and meat were eliminated entirely from the tables of the American people there would be fewer deaths and many more healthy and uncomplaining people. Nuts are recommended by scientific men as a wholesome diet, therefore, nut growing should be encouraged. All kinds of cereals are recommended as food. Even cocoa and chocolate are debarred. By the use of wholesome food, plenty of exercise outdoors, exposure of the body to sunlight and by the drinking of plenty of pure water between meals and sleeping with the bedroom window open there is no reason why one should not live to be over 100 years old.

Safety from Lightning.—Remember that the elm, oak, ash and poplar trees are most often struck by lightning, and that beeches, maples and birches are least often struck. Never remain under or near a tree during a thunder storm nor in an open doorway. If at home place the legs of your chair on glass plates or tumbler, and keep your feet on the round of the chair and you are safe from lightning. Four hundred persons are killed each year in the United States.

Surmounting Difficulties.—Most people desire to sail over a calm ocean, or to tramp over smooth paths or to recline on soft cushions or couches. Most people are looking for an easy job. There are thousands, however, who seek stormy oceans, or rough paths, or who prefer to sleep on boughs spread upon the ground. We should not shrink from hardships or difficulties. Stormy seas, rugged paths, hard beds make us stalwart, hardy and enduring. If success were easy of achievement there would be no honor connected with such achievement. It is necessary that we should wrestle with difficulties in order to develop character. Satisfaction is secured by accomplishing that which it has been said cannot be done. There are men who have repeatedly failed in their enterprises, who through pluck have at last met with great success. I have in mind a man seventy-five years old who has been worth millions of dollars who has now lost his fortune. This aged man begins life over again with hope of success. A lady friend recently applied to me for work for her two sons during vacation from college. I told her how I started my own boy as an apprentice at Green's fruit farm. The foreman gave him work weeding by hand small plants. The day was hot, no breeze was stirring. He pulled weeds with one hand and fought mosquitoes with the other. He is over six feet. Every bone ached in his bent position. But he kept at work. I had given him permission to stop working before noon on very hot days, but he was too plucky to accept any favoritism. My lady friend did not desire any such job for her sons.

BEN FRANKLIN ON GOING TO LAW.

Two beggars traveling alone.
One blind, the other lame.
Picked up an oyster on the way.
To which they both laid claim.
The matter rose so high that they
Resolved to go to law—
As often richer fools have done,
Who quarrel for a straw.
A lawyer took it straight in hand,
Who knew his business was
To mind nor one nor t'other side.
But make the best of the cause—
As always in the law's the case,
So he his judgment gave.
And, lawyer like, he thus resolved
What each of them should have:
Blind plaintiff, lame defendant share
The friendly law's impartial care—
A shell for him, a shell for thee.
The oyster is the lawyer's fee.

Cold facts often cause hot arguments.

SPORTING CATALOG FREE

Write for our big free Sporting Goods Catalog, which illustrates describes and prices the largest assortment in the world of standard make sportsman's goods of all kinds at wholesale prices. We sell: double-barrel shotguns at \$4.50 up, revolvers at \$1.50 up, target rifles at \$1.50 up, up, boxing gloves \$1.25 up, roller skates \$1.00 up. We are headquarters for fishing tackle, ten to, canoes, rods and steel boats, hunters and fishermen's clothing, nets, seines, baseball goods, golf supplies pipes and smokers' requisites and every other article or appliance used by sportsmen. Our goods are best standard makes, same as all retail dealers sell, but our prices are from a quarter to half less than any retailer's. We sell fine high-grade cameras perfect at \$1.55 up and all kinds of photographic supplies at wholesale prices. If interested write for our catalog to-day. **John M. Smyth Co., 150 to 158 West Madison Street, Chicago**

—FOR THE—
CODLING MOTH
and all leaf eating insects, spray with
Swift's
Arsenate of Lead
It will not burn.
It sticks and will not wash off.
MADE ONLY BY THE
MERRIMAC CHEMICAL COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.
Be sure and get Swift's. If your dealer does not handle it, write direct to us.

BUY BEST BASKETS BEFORE THE PRICE ADVANCES
The best wire sewed standard size, pint or quart, made of the best material. Price, 500 for \$2; 1000 for \$3.50. The prices will be higher as the season comes on. Order now, or you may not get them at any price.
STANDARD CRATES, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen. They are well made, of the best material, complete with hinges and patent latch. They hold 32 quart baskets of berries without crowding.
SPECIAL—A Standard 32 quart crate with 100 quart or pint baskets, only 95c.
ORDER ALL BASKETS EARLY. Prices sure to advance.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Supply Dept. Rochester, N. Y.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED ALIVE. Read guaranteed 3c. stamp for booklet by **Byron Field & Co., 123 State St., Chicago**
HAIR SWITCHES
FIRST QUALITY HUMAN HAIR, none better. (Ordinary colors) at the following prices:
3 in. 25 inches, \$6.00 3 in. 24 inches, \$5.50
3 in. 22 inches, 1.25 3 in. 20 inches, 1.00
3 in. 23 inches, 1.40 3 in. 21 inches, 1.10
Grays, Blondes, etc., 1/2 to 1/4 more. Send sample of hair we will match perfectly. A 75c. box sent by mail on approval, to be paid for when received if satisfactory; otherwise return to us by mail. Money refunded if desired. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, Wigs, Curis, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., 3c. per copy.
ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO., 112 & 114 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.
THE OLD RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE.
We sell more faultless fitting WIGS than all other dealers in Chicago. Our hair goods have been the standard for many years.

\$3.00 SUMMER STOVE
Our Wickless Kerosene Stove at \$3.00 as illustrated, will do all the work of a coal range without trouble, without heating the room, and is absolutely safe. De-lightful for summer cooking, laundry work, etc. Furnishes quick meals, cheap and clean. No wick is required and we have the only guaranteed and successful blue flame wickless kerosene oil stove made. Absolutely free from odor and smoke. Do not become greedy. No dirty wick to trim. A gallon of kerosene will furnish a hot blue flame gas fire in the burner for about eighteen hours; no more hot, fiery kitchen or carrying coal, ashes or wood.
In our Free Stove Catalogue, sent on application, we give a complete description of this Wickless Blue Flame Kerosene Oil Stove and also about twenty-four other styles of kerosene oil, gasoline and gas stoves for summer use, all offered at about one-half the prices others ask. For full explanation of the great advantages of these stoves for summer use, big illustrations and descriptions, our liberal terms, binding guarantee, trial offer, low price offerings, write for our Free Stove Catalogue. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

GOOD NEWS FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Congo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have received the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery.

Mrs. L. D. York, of Henderson, Mo., writes, thanks be to my God and the Kola Compound I am now completely cured of Asthma after many years of suffering. Hon. L. C. Clute, of Manchester, Iowa, writes, was permanently cured of Asthma after eighteen years severe suffering and want other sufferers to know that the Kola Compound did it. Mr. E. B. Hume, 1345 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., a widely known traveler writes, was cured after physicians and everything else failed and I tried all so-called remedies known. Mrs. Sadie Montgomery, Lapel, Ind., writes, I could not lie down or walk fast for several years, but the Kola Compound cured me, although every other remedy failed.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

FORSALE

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

Walworth County, Wisconsin.

In the world famous

"ELGIN DISTRICT"

A farm that will pay big money on the investment the first year, and increase in revenue each succeeding year. Deep, rich soil that has never been overworked—up-to-date buildings and equipments. Located in a beautiful, healthy country with good roads, good shipping facilities, and good educational opportunities. Prosperous section. Would make a most ideal country gentleman's place.

240 ACRES

185 acres under cultivation, 55 acres in woods and pasture, in which there is a splendid pond of several acres. Every acre can be worked if desired.

BARN AND BUILDINGS.

Dairy Barn, 32 by 100 feet, and is arranged to house 65 milch cows. Modern equipments, cement floors.

Horse Barn, 30 by 40, with stalls for 12 horses; modern conveniences, cement floors; etc.

The Wagon and Tool House is new and modern, size 12 x 42.

The Hen House is 14 x 30. All of stone and with sheet iron roofs.

Wood Shed, 18 x 20.

Good Well-built Hog Sheds.

Wind Mill, 60 feet high, with 10 ft. wheel—two good wells, plenty of good water.

HOUSE—A Good, Comfortable, Roomy Home, 16 rooms, surrounded by large oak trees, and situated on a good macadam road.

Orchard, 7 years old, with 50 trees of selected fruits just rounding into bearing.

Local and Long Distance Telephone in house.

One-half mile to post-office and creamery near by. Books show net returns of \$3015.00 from this farm last year after providing for the keep of two families. Farm fully stocked now with all necessary live stock, tools, implements, etc., which will be sold with the farm if desired.

I believe this is one of the best properties, in one of the most prosperous, beautiful and healthy sections of our country. It has the name of being by far the best farm in that part of Wisconsin. Prices and particulars by addressing

FRANK E. LONG, 1202 Powers Building, CHICAGO.

STANDARD FLY AND LICE KILLER

Kills Lice, Ticks, Insects, Fleas; protects cows from flies in pasture and white milking. 50 per cent. more milk. Pays for itself daily. Perfectly harmless. Applied with reversible sprayer. Makes young stock thrive. Prevents tuberculosis, cholera, abortion, etc. Sprayer and Fly and Lice Killer for 15¢ cows, 5¢. A. R. SMITH & CO., Dept. G, Utica, N. Y.

SCARF PIN GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS

While in New York recently I found in one of the largest Broadway stores a stickpin which I consider attractive as a gentlemen's scarf pin. The above photograph shows the design which we offer as a premium to each subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who sends us 50 cents and claims this premium when subscribing. The pin is a green stone and is surrounded by what appears to be a network of little beads. This is a pin that any gentleman of taste can wear. A friend who has a \$200 pin wears this pin in his travels where he is afraid of losing his valuable diamond. This pin can be used by ladies in various ways. We are convinced that this pin will please the readers of Green's Fruit Grower but do not fail to claim the pin when subscribing, since if you do not claim it at that time you cannot get it as it is impossible for us to look over the many thousand subscribers in order to trace your subsequent claim.

The Four Winds.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Eleanor C. Hull.

A moaning sound, and the East wind comes,
With a sob and a long-drawn sigh,
And he dashes down, as he hurries on,
The rain-tears from his eye.

He chants a wonderful requiem
To years long passed away.
The earth he shrouds in darkling clouds,
And steals the light of day.

But, hark! A voice of joy and mirth—
The old sun smiles again,
And greets the child, beloved, mild,
Who bears blest peace to men.

The South wind sings the joy of life,
His touch is a soft caress,
He wafts the sweets of far retreats,
Like balm to every breast.

The North wind, blustering, sweeps along,
With a wild, glad song and tree,
With gusty mirth he cheers the earth,
And howls all night in glee.

A festal robe of spotless white
Upon the world he throws,
And gaily shifts the snowy drifts
Before him as he goes.

But over the sunset borderland,
When all the skies are gold,
Comes the wind of the West, that I love
The best,
Though the year be young or old.

It bids us hope and it bids us trust,
And it bids us be ever true,
And its breath imparts to our longing
Hearts
The courage to dare and do.

A Pet Garden.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Nelson A. Jackson.

I am going to tell you something about my pet garden, or rather mother's pet garden, for she was the planner and supervisor while I was only the laborer, but it is doubtful which one of us ob-



This is a New Hampshire summer home purchased by a city man who has an eye for rural beauties. Notice the old bucket well with its long pole. Notice the stone wall and the shrubbery by the roadside, and the heavy backing of forest trees behind the house. With these shrubs and trees so near the house sets off this place in an attractive manner. This planting was not done by the present owner, but he has repainted the house and built on additional piazzas. Who would not like to spend a summer month in such a home as this?

tained the greater amount of pleasure out of our venture.

Our house was in the outskirts of a little village. The garden was in our back yard, it was an old chip yard under which was a light gravelly soil. When the idea was made known to father he poo-hooded it, but nevertheless mother and I made the majority and accordingly the ground was ploughed. As a protection against hens, father and I built a fence about it. We did not go into any great undertaking but only a moderate one, for the dimensions of our garden were only 18 feet by 32 feet.

From the back door to the garden gate, (for we had a real garden gate) was about 12 feet, this was the east end. Along this end we had a bed of bachelor buttons and marigolds, next to the fence we planted sweet peas and morning glories which were trained up on the fence. Along the north side we had the fence covered with nasturtiums and morning glories; on the west end, scarlet runners; on the south side, cucumber vines and little gem squashes. In mid-summer our fence looked like a hedge of green, sprinkled with all the colors of the rainbow.

Along the south side, we had a path the whole length. Just at the right as we entered was a good, big, generous pansy bed, extending the entire width of the garden. Such pansies I never saw before and never expect to see again, probably boyish eyes and pride added much to their actual size. Next in order came our cabbages, the plants set only one foot apart each way, a little crowded yet they did well; then came a few rows of lettuce, radishes, carrots, beets, both early and late, and onions all of which were sown only about 8 inches apart. I had a board 14 feet long and 8 inches wide which I used as a guide in making my rows. After the

onions came a few rows of peas, then beans planted in hills about one foot apart, then corn, a few hills of potatoes, 2 rows of good, thrifty tomatoes and last of all a few hills each of cucumbers and squashes.

You will wonder where we had room for all these, but the soil was rich and we used a good bit of fertilizer, and this plot of land had not reached the point of diminishing returns. We carried on what might be called intensive gardening. Everything which we planted thrived with the exception of the onions which were almost a failure.

The carrot and beet seed I sowed, boy like, about five times as thick as was necessary, and it was one of my sorest trials to thin them out, for I hated to pull up anything until it was ready for table use. I nerved myself to the task and the young beets made fine greens and my rabbits were ready for the tender carrots.

I watched this garden with jealous care, woe to the unlucky hen that managed to squirm in, for her enjoyment would be short lived. Mother was an invalid, but I rigged up an old chair in the garden, then I would help her out and she would direct me in my work of planting and caring for the garden. The weeds had a hard time of it and pusley was an unknown quantity to me.

That little patch of ground furnished our table with fresh garden stuff all summer. Of the many good things which it yielded, it seems to me that the string beans and tomatoes were the best. The beans were none of your green, tough affairs, but were the black wax, the pods looked like little sticks of gold and when these were cooked with cream,—well, I don't ask for anything

Cancer on the Chin Cured by Anointing with Oil.

Allegheny, Pa., May 23, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gentlemen—Your favor of May 20 received, and in reply am pleased to state that the patient has been entirely cured of the affliction by the use of your oil. This happened before Christmas, and there have been no signs of any more growth since. The place has healed over nicely, scarcely leaving a scar. Sincerely and respectfully yours,

R. G. CALLEN,

1415 Irwin Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

No pain. No scar. No experiment. Dr. D. M. Bye's thirty years of success stamps him the master specialist of the day. Convincing evidence in his new book, which will be sent free on request. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept 91, Indianapolis, Ind.



E. F. Hanson, Ex-Mayor of Belfast, Maine.

I CAN MAKE MONEY

For you. Here's the proof. I took \$1,500 capital, supplied by Farmers, Women, Physicians, Clerks, Clergymen, etc., and in an honest but very profitable business, conducted only in N. E., I paid my stockholders through the Belfast National Bank, \$330,000.00 in cash. This is history. I made poor people rich. I did it!

THROUGH CO-OPERATION

They helped me earn the money. Just read that over again and realize the profits I made. Every \$1. earned \$220.00. Every stockholder got his share. That's my way of doing business.

I now have a new business of the same kind, only my field is the world, my plan one of extended co-operation, with stockholders everywhere who can give me information and lend their influence. The dividends must be large. I already have over 6,000 stockholders. I want a few more. The shares are going fast.

Here's the point of interest to YOU. You invest \$1. or \$100. monthly payments if you wish, and become my partner. You will be met on the level and treated on the square. Behind that statement I place 30 years of untarnished business record. This is no get-rich-quick scheme, no "Frenzied Finance." Just investigate. All the proof you want.

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We want names of responsible mechanics and farmers, possible customers for this tool and Dielectric Grinder. To get this quickly and advantageously, send us your name and address FREE in each locality, for a few hours work. Practical money making tool. Makes 30 times faster and easier than a grindstone, 8 times faster than emery; will cut 30 times deeper. \$10.00 in use. Write for particulars using postal. This offer is good only where we have no agents. LUTHER BROS. & CO., 200 Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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and fruit in Green's Fastest Shipper. Boxes, 50¢ each. Fruit, 10¢ per box. Free book tells all about them. Send for it. Geneva Cooperative Co., Geneva, Ohio.

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Indianapolis,



PORCELAIN AND SPIDER CRABS
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George B. Griffith.

There are some strange facts concern-
ing crabs. The first named usually
clings to the under-side of some flat
stone or ledge of rock, and takes in the
provisions that are brought to his door.
He does not want much space, for he is
as flat and thin as if he had been trod-
den upon. His long feelers are constant-
ly grouping about for food, which he
fishes in with his outer foot-jaws. Each
of these jaws is like a sickle, composed
of five joints beset with parallel bristles.
When the jaw is straightened, the bris-
tles stand apart, and let the water flow
freely between them; when the joints
are bent to a curve, the bristles overlap
and form a net or half-spoon. This net
is the more perfect because each bristle
itself is feathered with two rows of hair.
After a haul, the little fisherman picks
what he likes to eat out of his net, and
casts again. He throws his net out with
the claw extended, and the meshes con-
sequently open, so that all rejected par-
ticles are washed away; then he again
makes himself a spoon wherewith to pick
up victuals.

He has some points that suggest the
motion of a lobster-fringed swimming-
plates on the last joint of the body,
large foot-jaws, and the long feelers re-
ferred to. When jumping from a stone,
by flapping his tail, he swims just
enough to enable himself to reach the
sandy bottom slantwise, instead of going
straight down like some of his clumsier
brethren.

In addition to his nippers, this crab has
four pairs of legs; but only three pairs
are easily seen. The fourth is a very
tiny pair, folded down in a groove be-
neath the edges of the shell. Each of
these little legs has at the end a pair of
fingers and a little brush of hairs. With
the two brushes it scrubs and cleanses
its whole body, and with the two-pairs
of fingers—each being more like a finger
and thumb—it picks off any dirt that
cannot be removed by brushing. Isn't
this a wonderful provision of nature?
But who is that long-legged little gentle-
man with the crusty and prickly body?
He is the spider-crab, he fulfills the
duties of a scavenger, and takes care
that no decaying vegetable or animal
matter shall remain long to affect the
purity of the sea. Instead of carting
away the offal, this little fellow crams
it into the stomach, and appears to think
it quite delicious.

Then there are the soft-tailed hermit
crabs who, being without defensive arm-
or, are forced to seek shelter in the em-
pty shells of different mollusca. There is
a large specimen of these creatures in
my cabinet that once inhabited a whelk-
shell. See how awkwardly his claws,
legs and feelers lol out of the mouth of
the shell; you would almost think that
such a strange bunch of limbs would be
utterly useless to him.

These creatures are terribly pugnaci-
ous, and fight in earnest, tossing their
legs and claws about in a most excited
manner. Many a comical duel has taken
place below the waves.

Bird-Eating Spider.—The arrival in
London of a specimen of the bird-eating
spider calls renewed attention to a little
known insect that is more powerful
than the famous Tarantula. It is the
largest spider known, and in its tropical
South American home it spins very for-
midable webs for catching humming
birds and finches instead of flies. When
the enormously strong threads are spun
across little-frequented roads they often
strike the faces of travelers with great
violence. The body of the spider is
often three inches long and as large as a
hen's egg, and its horrible aspect is in-
creased by the long, hairy legs.

Danger in Combs.—The spontaneous
ignition of ladies' celluloid combs has at-
tracted much attention in Germany. Dr.
W. Normann has imitated the conditions
under which such combs are exposed to
heat when worn, and finds that the tem-
perature of the celluloid may rise to 212
degrees Fahrenheit, which is dangerous-
ly near the decomposition point of this
material. Insulated by a bad conduc-
tor of heat, like hair or wool, there is
great risk that celluloid will ignite when
exposed to the radiation from a stove or
lamp.

Plant Forcing.—In plant-forcing by
electric light, a foreign grower has found

that red globes produce greater in-
tensity of color and yellow globes a
more delicate color.

Record Rainfall.—The heaviest
rainfall of short duration ever re-
corded accurately is said to have
been the recent one at Santiago de
Cuba. An English engineer found
the rate to be more than four inches
an hour, and between seven and
ten o'clock in the evening a total
fall of more than a foot was regis-
tered by the gauge. The storm covered
nearly 300 square miles, in places be-
ing even heavier than at the point where
the measurement was made.

Trade in Human Flesh.—Among the
new industries that have developed by
the exigencies of modern life, none is
more surprising than that of supplying
human skin. Experiments in grafting
to cover extensive injuries have been
so successful that there is considerable
demand for live skin, and the London
hospitals have long lists of men and
women—not all of the very poor class—
who are ready to sell their flesh when
it is wanted.

Bleached Bread.—The demand in Paris
for very white bread has led to experi-
ments in ozone bleaching. The flour
was treated electrically, ozone being gen-
erated in the process, and bread of un-
usual whiteness was produced, but the
changes in the flour made the fatty sub-
stances rancid and partly oxidized them
into acid substances, greatly impairing
the taste and nutritive value of the
bread.

A typical tornado acts as follows: It
is a funnel-shaped tube a half mile high,
6,000 feet in diameter at the top, 100 feet
in diameter at the bottom.

It travels with a forward motion, cov-
ering fifteen to sixty miles an hour. The
outer edge of the top revolves at the
rate of seven miles an hour; the rim
near the bottom of the vortex at 200
miles an hour. In the lower tube is thus
produced tremendous centrifugal force,
a partial vacuum causing objects in its
path to explode and producing a low
temperature.

This cold generates the sheath of vap-
or that makes the funnel visible in the
form of a cloud and causes a condensa-
tion, producing electric discharges, just
as in thunderstorms on a large scale.
The tornado's duration may vary from
a few minutes to several hours. The
wind's great velocity prostrates every
obstacle in its path. Its effect is not
only to hurl objects before it and to
produce an explosive action in its vacu-
um, but also to lift bodies in a verti-
cal direction.

The man who goes after a grizzly takes
his life in his hands says Philadelphia
"Record." The strength of these great
brutes is marvelous, beyond belief. One
cuff from the paw of a full-grown grizzly
would kill a man no matter where it
landed. I once asked a hunter who had
killed many bears, who in fact had
hunted grizzlies for market, to tell me
the best way to fight a bear if forced
to come to close quarters. "Oh, one
way is as good as another," he said "for
it won't make any difference in the end.
Once a grizzly gets in reaching distance
it's all up with the man no matter what
he does. The stories about fighting bear
with bowie knives don't go. You might
shoot him through the heart with a Gat-
ling gun and it would be all the same
if he was in reach of you when he was
hit. The dying struggles of a grizzly
would kill a half dozen men. I have
seen grizzlies tear off trees as large as
my leg with one blow of the paw and
tear out rocks which forty men could
not move. They are terrors, and if you
know what is good for you will never
let one get within reaching distance. Run
for your life or climb if you fail to drop
the bear on the first shot, and under no
circumstances fire on a big bear unless
you have things about as you want
them. He may go by and pay no atten-
tion if you let him alone, but look out
if you hurt him and fail to bring him
down."

Jack.—"Remember that Dolly Durham
I used to be so smitten with? She's en-
gaged." Dick—"That so?" Who's the
lucky man?" Jack—"I am." Dick—"What
are you going to marry her?"
Jack—"No—it's the other fellow."—Cleve-
land "Leader."

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Send us your name and address, and we will send you our latest, greatest and most wonderful sewing machine offer, in which we agree to send any of our "Improved Faultless" sewing machines to you without any money in advance on 30 days' free trial in your own home. Further we guarantee safe delivery to your R. R. station and protect you absolutely against loss with our long-term guarantee which we send with each "Faultless" machine. With this astonishing offer we will send our big sewing machine catalogue from which to select your machine. This greatest of all sewing machine catalogues illustrates the mechanism and woodwork, gives hundreds of testimonials from people using our machines, and demonstrates conclusively that our machines excel all other machines regard- less of name or make. We supply drop head, drop desk, upright or automatic styles, enclosed in plain or richly carved cabinets as desired, all fitted with our famous "Faultless" extra high and extra long arm heads, which possess every improvement of \$40 to \$50 machines, besides many valuable im- provements controlled exclusively by us. If you are interested in a sewing machine, write for our sewing machine catalogue, see our beautiful styles and wonderful liberal 30-day free trial, no-money-in-advance offer, before you buy. **John M. Smyth Co., 150-152 West Madison St., Chicago**

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Price, No. 5, complete, with 5 feet of three-ply discharge hose and nozzle, ready to use, weight 25 lbs., only **\$4.95**
Eight-foot extension pipe for higher trees, **.50**
Price, No. 6, complete, with two 5-foot lengths of three-ply discharge hose and two nozzles for spraying two rows at a time, ready to use. Weight 30 lbs. **\$5.95**
Eight-foot extension pipe for higher trees (each), **.50**
For Dasher Agitator, if preferred, add \$1.00 to the price of either pump.
Always use extension pipes—You get better results.

ALL STEEL BARREL CART. For use with any of our Barrel or Bucket Pumps. Enables the user to reach places that would be impossible with a team and wagon. It is also a valuable protection against fire, and for sprinkling. Being made entirely of steel, it will last a life time.
Price, without barrel, **\$3.95**
Barrel \$2.00 extra. Complete with barrel, **\$5.95**

BUCKET OR BARREL SPRAY PUMP.
Two Pumps in one for trees or small fruits and potatoes. A Brass Bucket or Barrel Spray Pump with more real advantages than are contained in any other spray pump on the market, and is sold at a moderate price. The work is all done on the down stroke and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any old style pumps. It is an excellent pump for practical use.
Price, No. 24, complete, ready to use, with agitator, 5 feet of 3-ply hose and graduating Vermorel fine or coarse spray and solid stream nozzle, **\$3.45**
With eight-foot extension pipe for spraying large trees, **3.95**
Always use pipe extension—You get better results.
Price, No. 25, same as No. 24 for Bucket only, **2.95**
For small fruit and a few trees this pump will do very good work.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER FOR SMALL FRUIT, POTATOES, ETC.
A Convenient Outfit with which to spray from four to six acres of small fruit or potatoes in a day. The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer.
The pump has a large air chamber, ball valves, solid plunger and agitator.
The handle lever can be shifted from right to left of 1/2-inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist spray to a solid stream or shut off entirely, **\$4.95**

NOTICE.—We can send any of the above Sprayers DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN OHIO, if desired, to SAVE EXPRESS CHARGES TO POINTS IN THE FAR WEST.

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1 gal. Bordeaux Mixture makes 50 gals. of spray solution, U. S. Standard, **\$1.00**
5 gals. Bordeaux Mixture of spray solution, **4.50**

KEROSENE EMULSION for Scale and all Sucking Insects.—Prepared according to the most improved formula; ready for use by simply adding water (\$2 to 50 parts water to one of Emulsion). Price, per gallon, **\$1.00**; 5 gallons, **\$4.50**.

WHALE OIL SOAP for San Jose Scale and Cabbage Worms. For cabbage worm, scale on trees, caterpillars, melon house, rose bugs, and lice of all kinds, all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Use from one to two pounds of the soap to 5 gallons of water. Be sure that the soap is thoroughly dissolved, and then apply in form of spray. Price, 1 lb., 15c.; 2 lbs., 25c.; 5 lbs., 50c.

WHITE HELLEBORE for CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY WORMS.
Hellebore is often employed in cases where arsenical poisons would be objectionable. Use one ounce to three gallons of water. Price, 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP for ROSE BUGS and CURRANT WORMS.
Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, house plants, etc. It also acts as a valuable fertilizer, reviving plant life. For domestic purposes it kills the house of cockroaches and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. Price, 3 oz. cake, sufficient for two gallons prepared solution, 10c.; mailed, postpaid, 15c.; 8 oz. cake, sufficient for 5 gallons prepared solution, 20c.; mailed, postpaid, 25c.

Valuable booklet, "The Window Garden," free with 8 oz. cake of Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.
Our Spray Catalogue showing large power sprayers sent on request.

Write us, telling how many trees you have to spray, the size, etc.; also the small fruit, potatoes or cabbage to be sprayed, and let us help you in the choice of a Sprayer, large or small, according to your actual needs. If you write us at once, we can send you the latest and most reliable Spray Calendar, telling just what to use and just when to spray. Address

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Supply Dept., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

I CURED MY RUPTURE
I Will Show You How to Cure Yours FREE.
I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 226, Watertown, N. Y.

Our Orchard Department.

Thinning Apples and Other Fruits. Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Thinning fruits is a subject that has been discussed freely for many years and yet there is a difference of opinion as regards the profits of thinning. Some people doubt whether it will pay to stop necessary work in the hurried season to go through their orchards of apples, peaches and plums and by a slow process thin out the fruit. Those who have orchards of 50, 100 or 300 acres claim that it is impossible to get help enough to do this work and that possibly some accident might happen to the orchard which would subsequently thin out the fruit sufficiently without costing anything. There is no doubt about the fact that thinning is desirable since it increases the size of the fruit that remains, makes it more beautiful and marketable, and at the same time the trees, by being prevented from being over-burdened are in better condition to give annual crops of fruit. It is claimed that the over-bearing of fruit trees is one reason why they do not bear every year.

The time for thinning is an important one. It is doubtless best to thin very early before there has been much of a strain upon the trees, but if the thinning is omitted until the fruit attains considerable size than you can go over the trees cutting out the smaller, wormy or inferior fruit leaving only the best. This would work better with apples than with plums. Plums almost invariably over-bear and often at least one-half of the fruit should be removed as early as possible.

Finally the question of thinning is one for each grower to settle for himself since his markets are peculiar and he knows best what may be for him the most profitable course to pursue. I have heard of apples, plums and peaches being raked off early in the season with a steel-tooth garden rake as a thinning process, but most fruit growers who thin their fruits do it with a sharp pair of nippers or shears so that none of the fruit that is left may be marred.

All Mine.

By George B. Griffith.

Here is a story of the civilizing influence of horticulture. Uncle Billy Rector went to Oregon in 1846, bringing seeds, grafts and tools, and took up a square mile of fine land in the Willamette valley. In the scrub growth along the edge of the prairie, were some crab-apple trees which he grafted.

The Indians were jealous of his intrusion, though peaceable. By-and-by a chief and his band of braves and squaws, with his ponies and papposes, camped near at hand on a fishing expedition.

The red man, he said, claimed all the valley—they had always lived there—and in proof of his claim said they came every year to gather the apples. Then, sweeping his arm in a circle, he exclaimed, "All mine!"

The savage thought his argument convincing, and demanded beads and fish-hooks as a tribute.

Rector got rid of him by yielding, and for two or three years saw no more of the noble red man. Then the chief and his string of horses, squaws and dogs again sought the spot, now vastly changed by Rector's improvements. He pretended to be very angry, perhaps to scare the white man out of beads, fire water and fish-hooks. Standing erect, and sweeping the circle of the horizon with outstretched arm, he exclaimed, "All mine!"

Then Rector said, "All mine, too!" and beckoned the Indian with him to the apple tree, where his grafts were bearing large red apples.

He looked and wondered. The power of the white man's medicine to change the fruit of the tree was too much for his philosophy, and when Uncle Billy once more asserted, "It is all mine!" he gave a grunt of assent. The next morning the cavalcade disappeared and never returned.

Hale Talks to Fruit Men.—Few people realize what the vast increase in wealth, prosperity and refinement of our American people mean to the fruit-growing interests of our country says J. H. Hale as reported in "Country Gentleman." Where a dollar's worth of fruit was consumed ten years ago, ten dollars' worth is wanted now. Unless all signs fail, one hundred dollars' worth will be required ten years from now, and I for one want to be fully prepared to supply my share of this great demand.

This, however, is going to be for better and for more beautiful fruit, carefully

graded and selected, honestly packed in neat, attractive packages of such size as can best be transported as directly as possible from field and orchard to the consumer. The production and marketing of high-grade fruits is not likely to be overdone for many years to come, and commercial horticulture offers a most profitable opening to bring men and women who are willing to do things well. A ten-acre farm in New England, if rightly planted in small fruits and orchard, will give better support to a family than a two-thousand-dollar salary in the city; while a 25-acre apple orchard on some old hill is a far better investment than a 25,000 life insurance policy. Farms that can yet be bought at from \$2000 to \$5000 can, if intelligently cultivated in berry fields and orchards, be made to net their cost value each year from the sale of fruits alone, to say nothing of the pleasure of it. With ever increasing prosperity, many of our people are constantly seeking new outside investments, and in recent years many supposedly intelligent people have invested freely in the stocks and bonds of a whole lot of incorporated dishonesty, with the present probability of losing it all. Had the same money been invested in Connecticut fruit lands and their development, the capital would have been secure and the dividends far greater than the average of our manufacturing and commercial enterprises produce.

The Fertilizer a Problem.

We note an instance of the past spring where through a garrulous agent, the refuse of tanneries including salt, leather scrapings, hair, etc., were sold to farmers as a "complete fertilizer" at prices ranging from \$28. to \$32 per ton, says "American Cultivator." The difference in commercial values was given as the relative values for agricultural purposes.

Experiments with such materials indicate that the supposedly different qualities were precisely the same and of an exceedingly low grade. Authorities upon the subject of fertilizers have repeatedly published the statement that tannery refuse is rated at a very low grade. Leather meal, wool and hair waste, while lacking in potash and phosphoric acid, contained a considerable amount of nitrogen, but as they may remain in the ground for years before becoming suitable for plant food, they are rated to be very low indeed in availability.

In order that we may attain to any degree of success as growers of plant life, we must follow nature's laws regarding the proper of plant food. We must know that a fertilizer rich in nitrogen as a maker of size and frame work, must be balanced with a corresponding amount of phosphoric acid and potash that perfect strength, formation of fruit and seed, and full development may result.

Agents have become active in inducing farmers to invest in fertilizers containing for the most part phosphates both available and unavailable, with but a small per cent, or none at all, of either potash or nitrogen. We believe that we cannot afford to lose the profits of an entire crop, because of using an unbalanced fertilizer. Better invest in a complete fertilizer and a well balanced one purchased through a reputable dealer and of a brand bearing the guaranteed analysis of the relative amounts of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

The Apple Tree.

In the garden of a great man six persons were sitting, a scientific man, a merchant, a poet, a young man—very much in love—a lawyer and a lady. The wind was blowing rather hard and six apples fell down. Each took one. The scientific man took his apple and discovered a new law of nature. The merchant sold his. The poet ate his. The young man who was very much in love gave his to his sweetheart. The lawyer went to law against the owner of the tree on account of being hit by the fallen apple. But the lady took her apple to the owner of the tree, gained his affection, and as he was rich she had lots of money all the rest of her life.—Eugene Heltia Fables.

Orchard Farms Best.—Farming property is to-day a paying investment, especially if it has an apple orchard on it, says Rochester "Democrat." Among the number of farms sold recently the apple orchard was the main factor to the buyer. An apple orchard that has scientific care and is good for a large number of barrels, tells its own story

and points its own moral. The farm with a good apple orchard will never be a drug on the market, but may be depended on to give its owner a good price whenever he chooses to relinquish it. The farmer without apples will best show his wisdom in these days by at once setting out an orchard of apple trees which will come into bearing in eight or ten years.

Things One Ought to Do.

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly, and will take no more time than by and by says Bath "Advocate."

Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day, and "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any good.

Why don't you speak out the encouraging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you try to share the burden of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish? Why don't you take more pains to be self-sacrificing and loving in the every day home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness so that all who come in touch with you may be made better?

A love letter over 2,000 years old has just been discovered in which the lover addresses his sweetheart thus: "You are my loved sheep. I could live eternally in the light of your eyes."

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ANY READER OF THIS PUBLICATION can communicate with this advertiser, a prominent business man, who knows of an investment which he believes will pay not less than 16 per cent., and which will bear the closest investigation. He has himself invested in this company. The shares are not offered for public subscription, but a limited number can be bought if early action is taken. His certificates are guaranteed by the President of the Concern, who is rated at half a million. The advertiser wishes to withhold his identity and also that of the concern. But to anyone interested he would be glad to give full information as to the company. Then they can correspond direct with the President of the concern who is widely known.

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Osgood Scale Co., Box 160, Binghamton, N. Y.

A New Ready Reference Book

GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, bookkeeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful to all readers of Green's Fruit Grower.

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We offer to mail this book postpaid as a premium to every subscriber who sends 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year and asks for this gift when sending the money. Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

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HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

What is your opinion of soil inoculation with bacteria.—L. B.

Reply: The artificial inoculation of soil with bacteria that has such a magical influence in causing the nitrogen of the air to be deposited on the roots of the clovers, peas, beans and other legumes is a fixed fact. That it does this to great profit to the farmer and fruit grower there can be no doubt. Not all soils need the germs applied, but some do. I tried 3 acres of new land on our Florida property last year, in seeding it to velvet beans, but it had no effect; because there were wild peas there that had doubtless already held the bacteria for years. There are different species or strains of bacteria for different crops, and one should know which to use in each case. Soil from fields already inoculated will serve as well as the impregnated cotton sent out by the department of agriculture.

Will the Southern states be likely to seriously rival the Eastern and Western states in agriculture and manufacturing, fruit growing, etc.?—B. G.

Reply: There is no doubt about the progress already made by the Southern states in the matter of improved agriculture and horticulture. There are ample opportunities for growing far better crops of some of the staples that are now produced there, and there are other crops that are rarely, and some of them not at all grown there yet. Many of the Northern people have learned of the advantages of the rich soil and mild climate of the South and have gone there to establish homes and engage in rural pursuits. The peach orchards of Georgia and Texas are famous and the apple orchards of Virginia, North Caro-

lina and Arkansas are equally so. Florida not only produces citrus fruits of excellent quality and in abundance but there maybe and are many other fruits, vegetables and farm crops grown there and other states of the far South. The trucking business is getting to be of more and more importance, especially in winter and early springtime, when all is frozen in the North.

The growing of pecans is limited to the Southern states, so far as profitable culture of the choice varieties is concerned; and this is getting to be one of the fixed and most profitable industries. Manufactories of many kinds are being established in the South. There are hundreds of large cotton factories there and more being built every year. Iron works, furniture and other wood working factories are constantly increasing. The principal sources of supply of the material that all these factories use are in the South and this is the natural field for them. Their operatives make a market for farm and garden produce. There seems to me to be every reason to believe that the South will rival the North and West in the race for profitable business of many kinds.

A subscriber at Frankfort, Missouri, wants to know about the climate and opportunities for fruit growing on the northern peninsula of Michigan.

Reply:—The climatic conditions of the northern peninsula of Michigan are very different from those of the southern, being very much colder in winter and the summer cooler and shorter; because of the difference in the influences of the natural surroundings. Lake Michigan is very deep, and being as far south as it is never freezes over, except a little along the shores and bays in extremely cold spells. This large body of open water has a very modifying influence over the prevailing currents of air that pass over it from the westward, making the climate along its eastern shore very much milder than it otherwise would be. Yet this influence does not extend far to the eastward of the edge of the lake; because the tempered air soon loses its warmth. Hence, along a narrow strip of land next the eastern shore of the lake there are some of the best fruitgrowing regions in the country especially for peaches, grapes and berries. But this is not the case on the west shore where winds come across the frozen regions to the westward.

On the northern peninsula of Michigan there is no large body of water in the track of the prevailing winds, and the latitude is more northerly, which makes it very much colder. Lake Superior, which lies on the north and is also very deep, has some influence over the land next to it on the south but not nearly so much as if it were immediately west of that region. It gets very cold there, sometimes forty degrees below zero.

Apples do fairly well there and so do plums; but the other orchard fruits are almost sure to be winterkilled, and the harder varieties of apples, only should always be planted. Berries will succeed well if protected in winter. It would not be wise to go to the northern peninsula of Michigan to grow fruit but those who live there should endeavor to grow everything in the way of fruits that will succeed there, especially for home use.

What is the cause of the scarcity of farm labor and what effect will it have on fruit planting and fruit growing?—B. J. G., N. H.

Reply: My view of the matter is that the increasing amount of manufacturing, railroad building, publishing and other industries that require laborers are largely the cause of their scarcity in the country districts. There will be more and more of this, but the advance in improved machinery for working the soil and handling the crops will, perhaps, keep pace with and balance the decrease of manual labor.

Is there anything better to do for newly planted trees or vines than to mulch the ground over the roots with straw barnyard manure or litter?—C. A. B., Mass.

Reply: No, not for the soil immediately over the roots of the trees. However, it is well to till the entire surface of the ground between the trees. If this is not done the untilld ground will suck the moisture from the space that is mulched.

Why is it that small fruit culture is not attracting so much attention as it did years ago? There is less planting of

strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants than 10, 15 or 25 years ago?—L. B., Ohio.

Reply: I am not sure that it is true that there is less interest in berry culture than there was 15 to 25 years ago. It may be that there are proportionately less in number in the business, but if this is true it is more than compensated by the much more extensive berry fields. There are many fields of strawberries of from ten to a hundred and more acres in extent. There are sections where the climate and soil unite to make ideal conditions for the growing of the strawberry and where hundreds of carloads are shipped from a single station. By this means the markets are kept well supplied and at reasonable prices.

Blackberries grow wild in such great profusion in many places that there is not the room in the markets at paying prices for cultivated ones that there otherwise would be; yet there are many grown. Within the city limits of Washington, D. C., I have gathered a gallon or more of wild blackberries before breakfast, and within two years past, and the same can be done this year if it is a good crop year for that fruit. Wild raspberries are not so abundant and the proportion of cultivated ones is greater. Currants are grown exclusively in many sections and sometimes flood the market.

Why are not oak trees more frequently called for at the nurseries and more often planted about city and rural homes?—A. J. D., N. J.

Reply: Because they are usually very slow in growth, and those who wish to secure shade trees do not think that they can afford to wait for them to grow. This is a mistake, because, after the trees are well established, they grow quite fast, especially the Scarlet, Pin and Willow oaks. They are among the durable and handsome trees that grow in the Northern states.

Why is it that there are so many poor oranges, including poor Navel oranges? I find it difficult to buy an orange of the finest quality.—G. B., N. Y.

Reply: There are several reasons for poor oranges in the markets. The first oranges that we get in the fall are from Jamaica, and they are usually marketed in an unripe condition and lack the rich flavor that really good oranges have. There are a few sent us early from Mexico, but they are usually well ripened, of good quality. The main bulk of the oranges that are seen in the markets in early winter are from Florida. Some varieties are early enough to be fully ripe then and are really good by November and December, but the larger proportion do not become fully ripe for a month later. The growers make a serious mistake by gathering and shipping large amounts of unripe oranges. This is done for two reasons; with the hope of getting a good price during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, which is disappointing in nearly every case; and in order to get the fruit off the trees and sold before the frosts and freezes that often occur over a large part of that state. The latter occurrence has been the reason for a large part of the poor oranges and pomeles, (unwisely called "grape fruit"), that have been offered for sale the past winter and spring; because all of them except those grown in extreme Southern Florida were rendered dry and insipid by a freeze about the last of January. I was in Florida soon after the freeze and found growers and shippers sending these worthless fruits to the Northern markets, except a few who were too honest to do so.

The reason of the poor quality of the Navel oranges, which are grown almost exclusively in California, is that they are very thick skinned and tart in flavor. These are peculiarities that are caused by the climate of that region. There are many good oranges grown in California and also many poor ones, especially if gathered too early. The oranges from Europe that we get are nearly all of poor quality.

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Save the Birds.

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Dear robin, messenger of spring,
Singing love's sweet sonnet,
How can woman crave thy wing—
To wear upon her bonnet?

How sad to know fair women will,
Just to adorn her person,
Encourage men and boys to kill
Song birds for their diversion.

How hard the heart that is not thrilled
By their sweet songs and motions;
How can fair women see them killed
To wear at their devotions?

Still Christian women pray and sing
When with every motion
Their bonnets show a dead bird's wing
Placed there by fashion's notion.

Weeds in Strawberries.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I have had many years experience in growing strawberries and sympathize with people who are growing them on grassy or weedy land. I ask that the reader may be charitable when visiting strawberry plantations. Very likely he will find some grass and weeds growing among the strawberry plants. Much depends upon the soil, the richer the soil and the more barnyard manure it has received the more plentiful and vigorous are the weeds and various grasses. If strawberry plants are set in the spring the weeds are more easily subdued the first year than any year hereafter, and yet during this first year I have with my own hands subdued one class of grass after another until autumn, then to discover, after the plants are multiplying that seeds of clover, timothy, June grass and other grasses were springing up plentifully, each single sprout of which, if left undisturbed, would make a monstrous bunch of grass the next season.

We usually renew our one year old beds by allowing the plants to run into the pathway, after which the old plants are dug up to make a new pathway where the old plants formerly stood. The second year the grass and weeds are more persistent, particularly where manure has been applied during winter, as it usually is. But the third year of fruiting it is about impossible to keep the strawberry bed free from weeds and

grass. I have just come in after a vigorous siege at cutting out weeds a three year old strawberry bed. This bed will bear much fruit this season but it is well stocked with dandelions, docks, timothy, June grass and many other weeds and grasses. Any person who visits my place when strawberries are ripe will condemn me for not being a good cultivator when they see these weeds, but the ground being rich in spite of the weeds I shall get many berries from this three year old plantation. Why should we not get fruit from this plantation, when we find wild strawberries growing in the dense grass of natural meadows, bearing fruit there profusely? It is my opinion that we will get more fruit from this old plantation by not attempting to cut out every weed than we would if every particle of grass or weeds were exterminated.

On account of the inroads of grass and weeds the second and third year many strawberry growers plow up their strawberry plantations after they have borne fruit one season. I regard this a mistake since I get large crops of fine fruit the second and third year from vigorous varieties like Corsican, Dunlap, Jessie and Glen Mary.

Dandelions are a great pest in the strawberry patch, and seem to be more plentiful this year than ever. June grass is another serious pest. Chickweed is most prevalent on wet or shaded land.

—I. G. B. New York.

Canker on Apple Trees.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have a number of apple trees just beginning to bear, and they are all more or less attacked by "black spot." I have acted on suggestions and cut away the spots, but find that it breaks out again on some other part of the tree. I would feel very grateful if you could tell me the cause of this disease, its prevention and remedy, if any. If it cannot be prevented or entirely got rid of, what is the best mode of checking it, and minimizing its liability to occur?—H. McKee, New Westminster, B. C.

Reply: I cannot make clear what the dark spots are but assume that they may be what we call canker. Wherever canker attacks the bark of an apple tree the tree dies and turns black. This disease is a fungus. The remedy here is to spray trees with Bordeaux mixture, in which there is considerable lime, until every branch and the trunk of the tree looks white. But if the trees are young and not large the spots might be painted with a thick Bordeaux mixture after scraping off the rough bark, if there is any. I have had no personal experience with the canker. I would refer you to your State Experiment Station or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., sending them some of the black spots with the bark attached.—Editor.



This is a photograph of a farm home near Rochester, N. Y., owned by a man who formerly worked for the father of the editor of "Green's Fruit Grower." Many of the men employed by Abner Green have since become rich men. The influence of the farmer upon his hired help is something like the influence of a father over his children. The men are apt to pattern after their employer. Many of the hired men referred to have moved to the West, where they are now the owners of large and productive farms, and some are owning several farms. The above home is one of the most artistic and well kept as regards arrangement and management of shrubs and trees and size of lawn of any you will meet with on a twelve mile drive. An artist would be tempted to stop before this place and make a sketch.

Adirondack Mts. for the Sick.

A subscriber refers to an article in Green's Fruit Grower on this subject. I reply as follows:

My dear madam:—I do not recall the article you speak of. The White mountain region of New Hampshire is similar to the Adirondacks, but I am not sure that it is so desirable for lung disease as the Adirondacks, therefore I recommend the Adirondack mountains, Saranac is headquarters for consumption hospitals and for this particular disease is famous for its cures. There are many localities which are equally as good for one who simply needs fresh air, the dry atmosphere, good plain food and exercise without medical treatment. At Lake Placid, 10 miles further east of Saranac, is a popular resort, but rather high-priced as regards board. I would recommend Mrs. Green's boarding house there as a most desirable home. She is not a relative of mine. I have boarded with her.

For economy I would recommend Rainbow Lake, which is a few miles north of the Junction where you could turn off from the main road of the New York Central R. R. for Saranac. Mrs. Wardner, where I have boarded, is a pioneer at Rainbow Lake. Her cottage is about a mile from the station. If you address her at Rainbow Lake, Essex Co., N. Y., she will give you full information. Her daughter has a hotel nearer the station.

In order to get the best results from a sojourn in the Adirondacks you should remain out of doors as much as possible, exercising morning and evening by walking, providing one's strength admits it.—Editor.

By diligent perseverance a man may get much profit; therefore night and day men ought with ceaseless effort to exert themselves.—Buddha.

A Plea for Plenty of Fruit.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Reading your notes in health department of the benefit of fruits it impressed me as being the same kind of talk I gave in farmers' institutes in our state.

I claim every dollar spent by the farmer in providing fresh fruits for the family every day in the year will save ten dollars in doctor's bills.

For over thirty years I suffered greatly with indigestion and dyspepsia, then I engaged in fruit growing which I have made a business of for nearly forty years, and have never enjoyed as good health as I have the past winter, which I attribute to the plentiful use of fresh fruit daily, and I consider the all important point in all this, is the time to eat the fruit.

My observation is that nine tenths who eat fruits, eat them at the wrong time; that is, they eat the full meal and then eat the fruit, which I consider injurious.

Fresh fruit should invariably be eaten just before the meals, before breakfast, before dinner and just before retiring at night.

I have frequently had people come to me and thank me (after practicing this method) for suggesting it to them, as they had found it of great benefit in adding digestion.—J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Much of the fruit, apples and peaches, killed by snow and frost April 7th, 8th and 9th. No peach blooms on my farm, while some trees on adjoining farm are full of peaches. Generally, peach crop a failure.—Jacob R. Payne, Washington College, Tenn., May 3, 1905.

"The more I see of these cranks who say they 'live close to nature,' said Uncle Allen Sparks, 'the more I admire art.'—Chicago "Tribune."



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Fat People

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM OBESITY (SUPERFLUOUS FAT): I WILL SEND YOU MY SCIENTIFICALLY PERFECTED TREATMENT FREE.

THE DANGEROUS SUMMER SEASON WITH ITS TERRIBLE AND EXHAUSTING HEAT IS NOW UPON US.

EVERY OUNCE OF FAT IS BURDENSOME, UNHEALTHY, AND BRINGS MUCH MISERY AND DANGER, WHICH MAY MEAN DEATH.

I have discovered a marvelous treatment (Nature's Secret) for the cure of Obesity and the permanent reduction of fat. The ingredients of my scientifically perfected treatment are wholesome and rare, and are gathered in the native woods. These ingredients contain the great principles elaborated by Nature in the earth of the silent forests.

By means of my scientifically perfected treatment I can reduce your weight 5 to 50 pounds a week without any radical change in what you eat; no nauseating drugs, no tight bandages nor sickening cathartics. I am a Regular Practicing Physician making a specialty of the Reduction of Superfluous Fat. I will send you my new, scientifically perfected treatment FREE.

SAFE, PROMPT AND CERTAIN.

By my new, original scientific treatment your weight will be reduced without causing wrinkles or blemishes of skin. **HEAVY ABDOMEN, DOUBLE OR UNDER CHIN** or other disagreeable evidences of Obesity will disappear. Your form will acquire symmetry as the bulk of fat is removed; complexion will be cleared; troubles of heart, kidneys, stomach or other vital organs will be remedied; and you will be delightfully astonished at the promptness and ease with which these results are accomplished under my system.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on me personally, or write for my new book on "Obesity: Its Cause and Cure." It is interesting, convincing and instructive. It will be sent you free and prepaid; don't send any money. Confidential correspondence invited from all. Write to-day. Address:

HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
15 BRADFORD BUILDING,
20 East 22nd St., New York City.

AN EASY WAY TO CURE CATARRH.

I have been using the Co-ro-na Medicator for my Catarrh and I find it the most effective little pocket Doctor I ever saw. It is so nice and handy and so pleasant that I would not be without one for twice what they cost. I am sure if suffering people knew what the Co-ro-na was, all would have one. I got mine over a year ago and I have sold about three dozen just by people trying mine. If you want one, send to Mr. E. J. Worst, 14 Elmore Block, Ashland, O., and tell him you want a Co-ro-na and he will mail you one complete on 5 days trial, free. If you want to keep it, send him \$1.00, half price, if not simply return it.

Mrs. J. B. S.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Asthma

CURED TO STAY CURED.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 55 F. Free.

Write P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Superfluous Hair

Permanently Removed

WHEN you have tried ALL OTHER removers, use mine. ONLY ONE SURE WAY to take hair off face, neck, arms, etc., so it never returns. **DISSOLVES THE ROOTS.** HELEN DOUGLAS TREATMENT will do it without injuring the most delicate skin. NOTHING ELSE WILL. I have the true secret. Write for information that will MAKE YOU HAPPY, sent sealed in plain envelope. My personal attention given you. **HELEN DOUGLAS,** 255 Douglas Bldg., 35 W. 21st St., New York.

TEST PELVIC FIRE CURES for all cases of BOX, rectal, prostatic or bladder disease. PAIN and COMPLAINTS OF WOMEN. Dr. Fooks, 128 E. 28th St., New York.

Do You Scratch?

Intense itching, Eczema, all skin diseases quickly cured. 3500 persons cured in five years. I do what no physician can do. Send 6 cents for trial treatment.

W. BULLARD, 931 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

SOME UP TO DATE FASHIONS.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5005—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21, 3½ yards 27 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.



5005 Blouse or Shirt
Waist,
32 to 44 bust.



4945 Blouse Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

4945—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5½ yards 21, 4½ yards 27, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yards 21 inches wide for belt.

4965—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 8½ yards 21, 6½ yards 27 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard of all over lace for collar and cuffs and 2 yards of lace for frills to make as illustrated.



4965 Girl's Shirred
Dress, 8 to 14 yrs.



5022 Girl's Dress,
8 to 14 yrs.

5022—The quantity of material required for the medium size (13 years) is 8½ yards 27, 4½ yards 27 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yards 36 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

5037—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 4 yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 1½ yards 52 inches wide.



5037 Girl's Keeper,
4 to 12 years.

5032—The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 2½ yards 27, or 1½ yards 36 inches wide with ¾ yard of all-over embroidery and ¾ yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

Fathers save dollars and mothers save regrets by making daily use of the sanitary and medical common sense they get out of Dr. Foote's New Home Encyclopedia—the most book for the least money; 125 E. 25th St., New York.

CAUSTIC BALM FOR CUTS, BRUISES AND SPAVIN, ALSO HUMAN AILMENTS.

Taylor, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM for cuts and bruises, and also for bone spavins, with good success. Have also used it a good deal on human flesh with equally as good results. Do not calculate to be without it, as I consider it the best liniment or blister on the market.
A. D. LINCOLN.

THE NEW WHITE GRAPE
Named by the Originator The C. A. Green Grape.

Has been thoroughly tested at Green's Fruit Farm and elsewhere. It is a vigorous grower and bears more fruit than any other variety we know of. The clusters are of the largest size, the berry is large and of fine quality. This new white grape will succeed anywhere. Send for catalogue with prices. Fall is the best time to plant grape vines. Address Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

5013—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1¼ yards 36 inches wide with 4 yards of lace and 3 yards of insertion, to trim as illustrated.



5013 Surplice Corset
Cover,
32 to 40 bust.



4996 Nine Gored
Umbrella Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.

4996—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11¼ yards 21 or 6½ yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 7¼ yards 21, 6¼ yards 27 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

It's useless to waste sympathy on a man who has the toothache.

A man isn't a man until he has passed the swearing-off stage.

Many a man has made a fortune by gratifying other men's curiosity.

He who rides a hobby thinks he is entitled to the middle of the road.

When a man is down in the world he gets many more kicks than boosts.

It's impossible for any woman to look as young as she thinks she looks.

About two-thirds of a man's time is spent in catching cold and trying to cure it.

A woman isn't necessarily up to date just because her husband is the latest thing out.

It is difficult for a young man to understand what attraction his sister has for other young men.

Some people consider a spinster foolish because she wasn't foolish enough to make a fool of herself by marrying.—Chicago News.

T. O'Grady has had quite an experience this week with rats says Orleans "American." On Saturday night a trap was taken from the barn, which is infested with rats, in which there were fourteen large and small rodents; and on Sunday the trap was again taken from the barn and examined in which were found about fifteen more of the animals, both great and small. The fox terrier, Spot, which Mr. O'Grady has tried to give away, made a bombardment on the rats and killed all of them in less time than it was thought possible, and now Mr. O'Grady would not dispose of the dog at any price. The dog is in very much demand in the vicinity of Young's Hotel, and is considered the best rat exterminator in the village of Albion. The end is not yet.

Dear Aunt Hannah—A gentleman friend persists in calling me a coquette. I try to be true and sincere. Please advise me what to say when charged with coquetry?—Pearl.

Aunt Hannah's Reply—There are men who consider it complimentary to call a young lady a coquette. Men sometimes make such charges to learn whether a girl really is coquettish. I think you are too sensitive. You need not be sensitive to charges or insinuations that are not true. Most people are sensitive where the charges are true. If we are conscious of our own rectitude and worth we certainly have nothing to fear from our friends or enemies.

READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.

We believe in reading rooms for every village and libraries where it is possible to have them.

In order to encourage such enterprises we are willing to send Green's Fruit Grower when requested by any officer of the reading room or library.

He had proposed to the frigid-hearted maid, but in vain.

"But," he protested, "I cannot live without you, darling."

"That," she rejoined icily, "will be good news for the undertaker."—Detroit "Tribune."

A Happy Afternoon Club.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. H.

Clubs among farmers' wives, though something of an innovation, are sure to be a success if the money element is not allowed to enter. There should be no officers and consequently no parliamentary business meetings, but merely a social gathering each week or fortnight at the home of some one of the members. Some interesting article may be read or the reading of a nice book continued for an hour at each meeting. The remainder of the afternoon may be spent discussing interesting topics, such as current events, training of children, making housework easy, family sewing, poultry raising, etc. Magazines and patterns may be exchanged as well as helpful ideas. Each housewife may take along the weekly mending and thus the task which often seems so uncongenial when alone in one's home may be accomplished almost without knowing it. There should be a general understanding that no member is to neglect her work or family to attend the club. Children should never be left alone at home to get into mischief or possible danger, but out of doors in summer, in the kitchen or a room adjoining the one occupied by the mothers, in winter, they may hold a nature study club, superintended by an elder sister. An evening literary entertainment to which the neighborhood is invited, may be occasionally given by the ladies and children, and a light collation served.

A club of this sort is apt to meet with the genuine approval of the men and well it may. Constant rubbing up is essential to keep the highest intellect from growing rusty.

Women of the country districts will do well to count their advantages before lamenting their fate.

"Well, well, Weary, you are quite a sight. Your very best suit is all in rags. What's happened?"

"Met a dog."

"The dog must have had the time of his life."

"Yes, rag time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Salvation Lasses—"My poor friend, are you living an upright life?"

Homeless Homer—"Well, you don't need ter guess again. I pawned me bed yesterday!"—Cleveland "Leader."

"De man dat tries to make a rabbit's foot take de place of hard work," said Uncle Eben, "is gwine to lose a heap of his faith in signs one o' dese days."—Washington "Star."

Love in my bosom, like a bee,
Doth suck his sweet:
Now with his wings he plays with me,
Now with his feet.—Lodge.

STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, La.

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT
and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, \$7.95
With Rubber Tire, \$14.00, 1 mfg. wheels 4 to 6 in.
tread. Top Buggies, \$23.75; Harness, \$3.40. Write for
catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels \$2.50.
Wagon Umbrella FREE. M. 20-038, Cleveland, O.

\$18
LION BRAND
GRAFTING WAX

Price of Grafting Wax, ¼ lb. postpaid, 25 cents
1 lb. 40 cents, postpaid; 25 cts. per lb. not prepaid.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

TOOTH VIGOR The new Nerve and Bone Builder, positive-ly prevents Decay of the Teeth, or your money back. 250 doses \$1. postpaid.
Acme Pharmaceutical Co., Box 71, Selo, Ohio.

WE WANT FARMERS' SONS
All or Spare Time.
\$2.50 PER DAY Guaranteed to Start. Fine opportunity to double your salary in short time. Experience unnecessary. Business honorable and educational. Full information free.
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112 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Berry Growers who use our "Pickers' Tally Tickets," save time and trouble. Samples free.
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100 Notebooks, Envelopes, or Cards printed. Sent postpaid, 35 cents. Samples free. L. KINNIE, 1249 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ITALIAN BEES by the pound. Nucleus
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GIVING MOVING PICTURE ENTERTAINMENTS
Send for Free Catalog No. 20.
EUGENE CLINE & CO., 59 Dearborn Street, - Chicago,
Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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as low as \$5.00 PER ACRE
with improvements. Many fruit farms now being worked pay a profit greater than the purchase price each year. Long Summers, mild Winters. Best shipping facilities to great eastern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, excursion rates and what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LABARGE, Agr. and Ind. Agt. Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 80, Roanoke, Va.

NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET

GIVEN FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are

NICKEL-PLATED
The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

This complete set given to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year and 10c. additional if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Sent prepaid.

Address,
Green's Fruit Grower,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Green's Gift.

It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gift bowl as a premium to all who send us 60 cents for one year's subscription to

Green's Fruit Grower.

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with JAYNE'S

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An almost infallible remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, known & used the world over for almost a Century.